ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,048—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
†	ASSAM	3100	500	T. Leigh	28th April.
B.L.	HIMALAYA	3808	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.L.	THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
					FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
†	ASSAM	3100	500	T. Leigh	26th May.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	3913	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
†	ASSAM	3100	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4302	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
†	ASSAM	3100	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 2nd, May 16th, May 30th
June 13th, June 27th, July 11th, July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,261	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 21st, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information cheerfully given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th April, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 28th April, at 2 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 26th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	495
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MEDICINE CHESTS, ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, VETERINARY MEDICINES AND INSTRUMENTS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
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TREACHER'S CREASOTINE,
A powerful Disinfectant and Antiseptic.
TREACHER'S CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT POWDER.
(Guaranteed 15 c/o.)
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MEMS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Purify your Blood with	SUMMER SALINE	Rs.	1 4
Stir up your Liver with	LIVER GRANULES	,,	1 0
Tone up your System with	VITAL INVIGORATOR	,,	3 0
Keep your Digestion straight with	PAPARIDINE	,,	2 0
Keep your Head cool with	HAIR DOUCHE...Re. 1-8 and	,,	2 8
Cure your Prickly Heat with	ROS ALPINUS	,,	1 0

No advance has been made on the original Prices of these excellent Preparations on account of Exchange and duty.

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THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES!

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
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HAT and BONNET BOXES.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.
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CANVAS HOLDALLS.

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RUGS and MAUDS.
SPONGES and BAGS.
WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.
HOSIERY GLOVES.
SCARVES and TIES.
SHIRTS & COLLARS.
WARM SUITS.
ULSTER and OVERCOATS.
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DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
OF
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Rate Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "O. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.

THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for..... Rs. 16-8.

FOR Rs. 12-8 We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR TRAVELLING.

FLANNEL SHIRTS,
3 FOR Rs. 16.
FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS,
3 FOR Rs. 33.
NETT CASH or V. P. P.
Measurement Required:—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.

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WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.
Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Laurel Oil, Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c.
AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the many causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR.....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL,
The Great Gaiety Burlesque,
"RUY BLAS," OR "THE BLASE ROUE."
THURSDAY.—CHARLEY'S AUNT.
FRIDAY.—IN TOWN.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED TO
Miss VERA PATEY.
On which occasion
A Magnificent Photograph specially taken by F. AHRLE and Co.) of Miss PATEY in Character will be given away to every person holding a First or Second Class Ticket.
☞ THE NIGHT OF THE SEASON!
First and only appearance this Season of
PEMBERTON W. WILLARD
AS
CAPTAIN COD DINGTON.
☞ ALL THE OLD FAVORITES ☜
☞ The Bombay Season Terminates 1st May. ☜
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS.

LUNDS LINE OF AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

THE First-Class Screw Steamer "BUNGAREE," 2,920 Tons Gross, Commander Arthur Burgess, R. N. R., will SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about the 5th Proximo.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Should sufficient inducement offer, Passengers may be landed at Plymouth.

For Rates of Passage money, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Fort, 23rd April, 1894.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 2,967 Tons, Captain Sandilands, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 4th May, 1894.

Excellent accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of May, 1894, for Excavations and Foundations of the New Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

All information in connection with the Drawings and Specification may be obtained on application to F. W. STEVENS, Esqr., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his Office, in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. Stevens' Office, upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 3,000, to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Actg. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
General Offices, Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1893, at the Rate of Six per cent. per annum, and will be payable on or after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

ITALIAN WINES

FROM the late Firm of F. CIRIO & Co., Turin.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
CASTEL RICOLDONE (Highly Recommended)..	19 12
CAPRI G. SCALA (White).....	22 0
BAROLO	24 0
CHIANTI	24 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
(Fresh Case Just Opened Out),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plate, &c.,
BOMBAY.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 20 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE.—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1894, at 5 p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1893.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallons) delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

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ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1894, at 5.30 P.M. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS to Lease the Exclusive Right of ADVERTISING at STATIONS on the SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, including MYSORE and KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS, for a period of 3 years, will be received in the Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, up to Noon of the 15th May, 1894. Tenders must be superscribed "Tenders for advertisements."

Further particulars as to date from which Lease will commence, &c., can be obtained by applying to the Traffic Manager, S. M. Railway, Dharwar.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, Central Offices, 20th April, 1894.

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SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
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Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

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WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Ulrich Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in Vorland.

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Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

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Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

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Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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H. CHALMERS,
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
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Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
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Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
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PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
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A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
This Wine is supplied to
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Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 50
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Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.
APPLY TO
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N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,111
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	18 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	85 to 160	
	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	305
	750	50	150	7½	230
Back Bay Baling	500	50	50	12	15
Badhan Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	8,625	200	185	18	4
Borar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,855
Co. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,275xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250 7½	pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Bureau					
Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	14,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	308
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	150
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.					
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Neptune Paint'g	1,000	100	200	9 pr. ct.	30
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	£1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	3 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200		50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	980
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Telephone Co.	6,300	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	45
Albert (Khursetjee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11
Bhowngiree City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	dvd 45
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	200	200	200	14
Bright Bros Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil
Fort	615	2°500	2,500	Rs. 80
French	300	500	all	Nil
Garvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30
Gingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4
Khanguiana	240	450	450	Nil
Madhavdapur Cotton P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20
Sassoon	300	500	500	20
and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180
Sind	400	2,000	750	35
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3 0
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	62
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	200
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		1 0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		760
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	3,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	480
Fenian Manfg.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.20	945
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800		660
Howard & Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500		265
Indian Manfg.	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing	1,800		250		117 1/2
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	3s. 20	605
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khangurana Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Maculjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	760
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	16 pr. ct	1,335
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Managon	6,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Sayaji Rao & Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	305
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	763	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000		1,205
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	140
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	225xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	92½
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	430xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	60	585
Venkatesh Lakhmidhar C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	25	260
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		500
Union Mills, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.		
English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-2
China Leaf	"	27-11 Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	27-3 "
Do. do. new	"	27-6 "
Australia do.	"	23-5
Bombay do.	"	27-14
English Sovereigns	"	17-12
Do. Dracone	"	17-11
Bar Silver 17 Sterlings	"	91-4
Do. 17½ do.	"	91-4
Carolas Dollars	"	203 Nominal.
Mexicans do.	"	205
o-Fanos	"	315

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. Association, Sacred Concert, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Sacred Cantata "Footprints of the Saviour," Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Naderi and Thyra entered the dock yesterday; the steamers Constance and Cameo left it on Monday, and the Ponani and Inshoven Head yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasna left the dock yesterday.

FAIRS.—The annual fair of the Maruthi Temple will be held at the Hanuman Lane to-day.—The annual Mahomedan *Orus*, at Karelwadi, will commence to-day, and continue for four successive days.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Issac Haji Abdul Rehman has reported to the police, that his wife has been missing from home since Sunday last. He suspects that she has been enticed away by a man who used to visit his house, but declines to give the name of the supposed culprit.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—The studio of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, photographers, being in the course of reconstruction, it will be closed from the 29th instant to about the middle of June. The establishment will continue open as usual for the sale of views, and execution of duplicate orders from portrait negatives.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mathura, a Hindu woman' living at Dhobi Talao, was standing on the window on the third floor of a house, when she over-balanced herself, and fell down into the street, a distance of thirty-five feet. She was seriously injured, but refused to go to the hospital and was treated at home.

THE ACTING CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Sanders-Slater, having been appointed by Government to act for Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who proceeded home by the last mail for three months' leave, took his seat at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, and disposed of the usual miscellaneous cases.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"A few ancient beliefs about the eclipses and a few superstitions based on those beliefs," by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A CART.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Roughton held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jaya, a Hindu labourer, aged sixty-five years. The deceased was feeble and emaciated. On that the 21st of February last he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a cart, with the result that his thigh-bone was broken. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. G. W. Roughton, at Bellasis Road, touching the death of one Hardyall. On the 17th instant, whilst the deceased was going along the Walkeshwar Road, he was accidentally knocked down by a horse belonging to Mr. Nathan, which had bolted, and was then proceeding at a furious pace. The deceased sustained serious internal injuries, from the effects of which de died on Monday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, a portion of the flooring of a chawl, at Haines Road, collapsed without a moment's warning, and aroused the tenants who were lying in peaceful slumber in the rooms. Mr. Pestonji Dorabji, the owner of the house, who resides at Mahim, had let the rooms of the chawl to different persons. The chawl is an old one, but it was in no way dilapidated. It was, however, considered unsafe to remain in two of the rooms, the flooring of which gave way. Fortunately, nobody was injured. The tenants of the chawl have been ordered to vacate the premises, and the Executive Engineer of the Municipality has been informed of the occurren e.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. G. W. Roughton, touching the death of John Wray, aged forty-five years. The deceased was a steward on board the s. s. Madelina, now lying in the harbour. On Monday, Wray complained of sickness to the captain of the vessel. Dr. Munday was at once sent for, and found that Wray had been attacked with malarial fever to which he succumbed. The captain was indefatigable in looking after the steward and remained by his side till his death at midnight. Dr. Munday and Dr. Sydney Smith were of opinion, that death was due to heat apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 14th April:—Mir Sultan Mohideen, Acting Deputy Collector, Madura, for Sultany Picottah; Thomas Albert Reardon, Oil Manufacturer, Kodambakum Madras, for Reardons Power Horizontal Screw Oil Press; James Donman, Assistant Engineer, P W D, of Balaghat, in the Central Provinces, for Improvements in Range Finders; John James Davidge Cleminson, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, England, for Improvements in railway and tramway locomotives and other vehicles, Henery Fitzerald Beale, Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona Bombay Presidency, for a new form of bit and briddle, both for riding and driving; Charles Graham Hannay, of Romai Tea Estate, in the district of Lakhimpur, Assam, Tea Planter, for the prevention and cure of Mosquito Blight; Ernest Collins Chard, care of E Eaton, 27, Martins Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C, Artist, for Improvements in Automatic scale weighing machines.

Specifications of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Scott McKenzie, Engineer, resident of Karachi, Sind, for a road watering cart, known as the McKenzie Watering Cart. (Filed 11th January 1894.); John Julius Adler, Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for an improved dust shield for railway axle-boxes. (Filed 5th April 1894.); R. R. Giles, Engineer of No. 3, Gas Street, Calcutta, for an attachment or covering for protecting the tyres of bicycles, tricycles and other vehicles. (Filed 4th April 1894); William Louis Winans of 15, Kensington Palace Gardens, in the County of London, England, Gentleman for improvements in spindle shaped ocean steamers. (Filed 3rd April 1894); Paul Dubian, of 10, Rue de Parades, Marseilles, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for improvements in, or connected with, steam generators. (Filed 3rd April 1894).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—William Bull, of Southborough Tunbridge Wells, England, for improvements in the construction and working of continuous kilns. (From 14th June 1894 to 13th June 1895); Arthur Elphinstone Cummins, of 118, Haverstock Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for compressing cotton or other materials into bales. (From 11th April 1894 to 10th April 1895 Leopold Cassella and Company, of Frankfort on Main, Germany Manufacturing Chemists, for production of new red colouring matters. (From 16th April 1894 to 15th April 1895).

FROM a special report made under command to the State Ministry by Admiral Tyrtoff, of the Russian Pacific squadron, it appears that the distance between Vladivostock and the nearest point of Japanese territory—the little town and port of Aomari, on the island of Nipon—is only 420 miles. The Japanese are about to improve very considerably the commercial facilities of the harbour at Aomari. By boat and rail the distance from the latter place to Tokio is only about twenty-eight hours, and from Tokoi a double line of rails runs to Tsuruga and the bay of the same name. The Russian Ministry attaches first-class importance to the opening of a direct and quick line of communication by way of Yokohama, so soon as the Siberian trans-continental line is completed.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest palate discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 24TH OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcult a standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·804	W S W	4	107·0	75·9	19	...	5·89	+2·89
Agra	29·791	N W	5	112·3	81·2	13	...	2·33	+1·23
Cawnpore	29·787	Calm	3	104·9	74·6	53	...	1·77	..
Allahabad	29·736	E N E	3	105·6	77·6	50	...	3·98	+1·83
Jhansi	29·781	N N W	2	112·2	84·2	30	...	4·42	+2·83
Jacobabad	29·894	N E	10	95·0	61·0	15	...	1·22	+0·23
Karachi	29·913	N E	10	86·0	65·4	39	...	4·30	+2·72
Jeypore	29·855	W S W	7	104·6	69·0	22	...	4·06	+2·56
Ajmere	29·836	N	13	103·4	73·6	20	...	2·90	+1·68
Deesa	29·840	N N E	15	108·9	74·0	7	...	2·22	+1·75
Ahmedabad	29·843	N E	5	109·3	77·1	38	...	1·90	..
Bhuj	29·855	N W	16	103·6	69·8	27	...	0·37	−0·09
Rajkot	29·867	N E	14	106·4	67·4	23	...	1·55	+1·06
Veraval	29·840	N	16	101·6	68·3	49	...	2·28	..
Neemuch	29·865	N E	10	108·1	69·6	10	...	2·77	+1·86
Indore	29·792	N N E	7	107·2	72·1	22	...	2·84	+1·79
Saugor	29·772	Calm	3	109·4	73·6	21	...	4·04	+1·24
Jubbulpore	29·754	S W	3	108·0	72·6	25	...	2·92	..
Hoshangabad	29·779	Calm	1	110·0	80·0	19	...	6·46	+4·44
Khandwa	29·802	W	7	111·7	78·8	19	...	1·11	−0·44
Raipur	29·742	Calm	4	109·6	80·9	26	...	1·03	−1·88
Nagpur	29·727	N E	4	111·3	74·1	26	...	3·42	+0·25
Amraoti	29·711	N N E	6	112·7	82·7	12	...	1·57	−1·22
Akola	29·743	W	9	112·1	74·7	10	...	2·93	−0·37
Surat	29·811	N W	M	108·6	75·0	68	...	0·77	+0·53
Malegaon	29·787	N N W	12	108·3	77·6	46	...	1·80	+0·34
Bombay	29·853	S W	11	90·2	82·0	72	...	1·91	+1·03
Poona	29·839	W	12	105·0	75·8	44	...	2·91	+0·78
Aurangabad	29·800	Calm	6	109·2	79·6	32	...	5·00	...
Sholapur	29·805	N W	11	106·2	77·4	44	...	0·72	−1·77
Ratnagiri	29·899	S S W	5	90·3	80·8	78	...	0·39	−0·52
Belgaum	29·834	W	7	92·3	69·7	65	...	7·97	+4·33
Goa	29·851	S W	6	93·1	82·4	76	...	4·13	..
Karwar	29·860	N W	3	93·8	77·2	71	...	2·84	−0·47
Bangalore	29·901	S E	4	92·8	77·9	83	0·11	6·35	+1·74
Calicut	29·881	E N E	9	92·3	78·0	86	...	13·41	+3·12
Cochin	29·879	N E	M	92·7	78·1	79	0·04	12·50	−3·64
Bangalore	29·862	W S W	6	94·8	69·8	80	...	5·14	−0·87
Seconderabad	29·776	S W	1	106·2	78·7	45	...	5·60	+2·03
Masulipatm	29·832	W S W	8	91·6	78·1	85	...	21·73	+13·60
Bellary	29·840	N W	3	103·3	75·9	48	...	1·48	−1·59
Cuddapah	29·813	S W	...	106·2	83·9	43	...	9·12	+1·76
Madras	29·886	S S E	...	87·7	79·1	70	...	23·80	−1·11
Coimbatore	29·882	S W	3	98·4	74·3	88	0·26	15·00	+6·96
Trichinopoly	29·849	S S W	1	100·1	79·3	60	...	16·20	+4·96
Negapatam	29·847	S W	11	90·5	78·8	71	...	46·22	+12·75
Colombo	29·867	W S W	6	88·5	76·0	76	0·02	41·73	+0·38
Aden	30·033	Calm	19	89·3	76·4	83	...	1·93	−0·42

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has fallen almost everywhere in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and the Central Provinces, but has risen in other parts of the country, the rise being brisk to rapid in Rajputana, brisk at Agra and Neemuch, and moderate or slight in other places. Pressure is highest in Sind and on the Malabar Coast, and lowest at Amraoti and Nagpur. Gradients are moderately steep over nearly the whole country. Winds are south westerly at several stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. On the Malabar Coast, in Sind, Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces, the direction is north-easterly. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval and Malegaon. Akola reports a gale of wind. The maximum temperature continues to be above the average almost everywhere, the excess being rather large in Berar, the Central Provinces and also at Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Jeypore, Surat and Malegaon. The Highest maximum readings recorded in the shade were 112° at Agra, Jhansi, Khandwa Amraoti and Akola, 111° at Nagpur, and 109° at Deesa Ahmedabad, Saugor, Raipur and Surat. Nights are very hot at Agra and Jhansi, and very cool at Karchi. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Karachi. Humidity has fallen very considerably at Malegaon and Secunderabad and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and also at Ahmedabad and clear in other parts of the country. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Mangalore, Cochin and Coimbatore. The isobars indicate that the weather in Berar and the Central Provinces and also to the north-eastwards of Raipur is very unsettled, and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow there. Gradients are moderately steep over the whole country except Sind and Gujarat, and a moderate increase in wind velocity is likely. Conditions are somewhat favouable for light local rain and thunderstorms in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

To-day's observasions indicate that pressure has increased very rapidly in Upper India. Depression in the Punjab has disappeared; and high pressure conditions are temporarily established in Upper India. Very dry cool wave is spreading over North-West India; abnormally low humidities are recorded this morning over nearly the whole of the North-West, the lowest being 7 per cent. at Deesa. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Rajputana, and was twelve below the normal yesterday at Quetta. The highest temperatures were registered yesterday in the Central Provinces and Central India, where many stations reported over 110 degrees. Very strong winds and dust-storms experiences in the Punjab and Rajputana, shallow but fairly well marked depressions exist to-day in Central Burma, Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces. Strongly marked hot-weather conditions prevail in the Central Provinces and North-East India to-day. Cool and very dry wave will influence the weather over the whole of North-West India during the next twenty-four-hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·760
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of air	0·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·2
General Directions of wind*, SE, S, WSW, W, WNW, SSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	218

* From midnight to midnight.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th April, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey					
Teheran	24	2	12 p.m.		14
Suez	24	3	0 p.m.		7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 24th April, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta		30		2
" Kurrachee		17		1
" Madras		30		1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 23.

10 p.m. ... 83°

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	89·0

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Constance, 2486 tons, Captain J B Ross, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE s s Baria 1983 tons Captain T Ostermann sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s s Kurrachee, 2317 tons, Captain J R Inch arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (22nd March, with a cargo of coals.

THE s s Innishowen Head, 1987 tons, Captain D Smith, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Walsh and infant as passengers.

THE Eastern Telegraph Co's s s Amber, 557 tons, Captain R Greeg, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim (11th April) with cable stores and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, Miss M Smith as cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (6th April) via Karachi, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE s s Kt of St George, 2999 tons Captain J P Bevis sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Lloyd, Miss Lloyd, Col and Mrs C Halkett, and child, Rev and Mrs Schnidt, Mr and Mrs Lawrie, Mr B Smith, Mrs Laylor and infant.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (31st April) via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Connolly, Captain Whyte, Mrs Fazuibhai, Mr Meehan, and 454 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following telegram received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, is published for general informa. tion:—"Port Officer, Akyab, reports Sandoway buoy adrift. Please issue notices."

Gulf of Martaban—Entrance to Rangoon River. Notice is hereby given that it is proposed, on or about the 13th instant, to move the light vessel Spit to a position S. 15½° W. (magnetic) and distant 14¼ cables from her present position.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination, Date.	Agent.
	A C Cameron	1547	Barr	Not fixed	F Muir & Co
	B Larsen	1,920	Rogers	Karachi 27-4	F Muir & Co
	C Queen Louise	Even	Antwerp	28-4	W & A Graham & Co
	E Stolzenfels	1964	Hansen	Hamburg	Glade & Co
	F Indra	2333	Burkill	Not fixed 28-4	K Nixon & Co
	G Aconcagua	457	Hull	Not fixed	V Ebrahim & Co
	H N Castle	1899	Smith	Dunkirk	W & A Graham Co
	K Bushby	2107	Sherwood	Hamburg	Graham & Co
	P Castanos	1920	Stephen	Not fixed	K Nixon & Co
	Q L Head	1937	Smith	Dunkirk 25-4	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	542	Ahmed	Bhownagur 24-4 Shepherd & Co
Satrunji		Karachi	24-4 do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination. Date.	Agent.
1	Longships	2813	White	Antwerp 25-4	W & A Graham Co
2	Islam	3 06	C Hillcoat	Liverpool 5-5	Graham & Co
3	Singapore	2341	Ottavia	Genoa 2-5	Barborro
4	Leander	1888	Robson	Dunkirk	Graham & Co
7	Imperatrix	2 34	Nicolich	Trieste 1-5	A L S N Co
8	Jubedia

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Electric Light Plant, Electric Apparatus, Instruments and Machinery, at Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Godown, in Marine Street, Fort, will be continued TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dadysett Hill, Cumballa, next to Messrs. Kemp's premises, the entire very valuable garden, consisting of a large and varied collection of rare crotons, roses, ferns, gerraniums, violets, chrysanthemums, mowing machine, arches, benches, &c., the property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues are ready, and the plants are now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dady Sett Hill, Cumballa, near Messrs. Kemp and Co's premises, the very valuable black and teak-wood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture by Winebridge, Roberts and others, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a rich toned mahogony square pianoforte by Schield (vaper imported by Soundy and Co., nearly new, rich table ornaments, real China satsuma and kaga flower vases, rich oil-paintings, deodolite jullch cow, etc., the property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman:—

1 light straw-built single-seated brougham with pole and shaft, with a powerful bay Arab horse, and harness.

Also 1 handsome grey Arab horse, about 14-1, going in harness.

1 large Tibetan dog, lately imported from Sikim.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel (as-re the ikl has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome black and teak-wood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, piano, magic lantern with slides, carpenters' tools, jinricksa, cooking stove, carpets, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Professor R. G. OXENHAM, and others.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF 2 CASES GOLD FLOWERED GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Poerunchand and Parmeshridas of Cawnpore—

2 cases gold flowered grenadines.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT SION.

On TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vlas Jugjeewan Hurjeewan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of April, 1891, the following property, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Government Thoka hilly ground, called Colebachi Bhat, admeasuring 4,818 square yards or there abouts, situate at Sion, formerly in sub district of Mandvi and now in the sub district of Bombay, and now in the occupation of the said Jugjeewan Hurjeewan, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 25 and 45 and new No.—and new Survey No. 1, 784, and bounded on the east and south by the Sion Road, on the north partly by the ground of Antone Francis and partly by the ground of Canno Baloo, and on the west partly by the property of Sookoor Bhowi, partly by the ground of Antone Francis, partly by the ground Mingael Bhotel, partly by the ground of Antone Francis, and partly by the ground of Pascol Silva.

Lot No. 2.

All those two pieces of toka ground, standing adjoining to each other and respectively admeasuring 1,005 and 426 square yards, in aggregate 2,031 square yards, and respectively registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 20, 28, and 9, new Nos 15465, 15553, and 15589, and new Survey Nos. 5690 and 5679 and entered in the books of the Municipality under F ward No. 5609 and 5618, situate at Sion, and collectively bounded on the east partly by the ground of Dhunajee Dhaloo and partly by the ground of Manekji Nowrojee, on the west partly by the ground of Cannoo Daoloo, partly by the ground of Jooji Comeen, partly by the ground of a Parsee and partly by the ground of Luchamidas Walabhai, on the north by the ground of a Parsee, and on the south by the ground formerly of Chravan Sookoor and now of Vlas Jugjeewan Hurjiwan, and the same have been in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and as administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the late Mr Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the same is previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1894, the following immoveable property belonging to and forming part of the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, situate at Middle Colaba, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15919, old survey No. 248, and new Survey No. 9678, together with the bungalow or dwelling house, stable and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 208, Street No. 372, all which premises are bounded on the towards the east by the sea shore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the public road leading to the Colaba Lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said estate, but now belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee, Esq., and which said premises are now in the occupation of Jehangir R. Khares, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, at their Office, No. 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 16, Hamilton's, compound, Mazagon Road, a very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs, Persian and Brussels carpets, a large size cooking stove by Smith and Wellstad, &c., the property of W. McADAM, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Stone Bander, near Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee's old Bakery,

1 office (Bungalow fashion), made of first-class teakwood, with Mangalore tiles, 35 and 20.

The above to be removed by the end of the month.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

10 cases Kennaway Co.'s Irish Whisky.
50 cases condensed milk, "Stork" brand.
10 plates spelter.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 grey galloway, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 powerful C. B. pony, goes in saddle.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 good bred Fox Terrier dog.
1 strong-built landau.
1 bay arab horse, 6 years old, goes in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate American organ, 10 stops, by Carpenter and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, 1 handsome strong-built landau in excellent condition with a powerful iron-grey waler mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, and a set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Mr. H. DUNK.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Arab, Persian and Waler Horses, at Mr. Omer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned places, the remaining lot on account of the Estate of the five deceased dealers—

About 25 Arab and Persian horses, ponies, galloways, hacks, &c.

Also the property of native dealers going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, hunters, hacks, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE.
AUCTION SALE of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Made to Order,
At Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill,
On MONDAY, the 30th instant,
The Property of
J. W. BROWN, Esq.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT LOST LUGGAGE, OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albert Buildings, Fort, above the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. V. REID, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. S. Thacker and Co. consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made complete suits of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made by special Madrassi carpenters under their own supervision, China and Japanese curiosities, and other sundry articles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE
Of Very Valuable Household Furniture,
by Winebridge and John Roberts,
At Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill,
On MONDAY, the 16th prox., at 1 p.m.,
The Property of E. B. CARROLL, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1894.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE EIGHTEENTH SERIES of the Wilson Philological Lectures falls to be Delivered in Bombay in the First or Cold Weather Term of 1894-95.

SUBJECT—"LATIN and GREEK and the LITERATURE in which they are Embodied."

The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.

The Honorarium is nearly Rupees One Thousand.

The Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 15th of JUNE next.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1894.

ROYAL DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS FOR ROYALTY.

THE finest BRILLIANT DIAMONDS that have ever been found may now be inspected at Messrs. MARCKS & Co.'s ESTABLISHMENT. The Purity and Colour of these fine stones are beyond comparison, while for effective cutting, producing the maximum of sharpness and lustre, magnificently grand and dazzling, they are Unsurpassed.

Such a Collection of Diamonds has never before been seen in India, and it is very much doubted if Brilliants of such exceeding brilliancy and quality have ever been offered before.

The Collection comprises odds and perfectly matching pairs weighing from 4 carats to 15, carats per pair and costing from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,100 per carat. If QUALITY is of secondary importance, and is made subordinate to Size, then slightly inferior stones of double the size can be supplied for the same money.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

INDIAN

CURIOSITIES MART.

DIAMOND RUBIES and SAPPHIRE RINGS, and other Precious Stones and Beautiful Jewellery, and all Kinds of Loose Stones.

Silver, Copper and Brass Old and New Workmanship Articles.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
BOMBAY: Rampart Row. DELHI: Chandni Chowk.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FORBES STREET.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m. on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, the undermentioned very valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the east side of Rutterfield Street, and on the north side of Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 453-55 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old Nos. 40 and 112, new No. B-4883, and old Survey Nos. 1437 and 1498, and new Survey No. 3-1437, and bounded on the east by the property of Abdulla David Sassoon, on the west by the Rutterfield Street, on the north by the property lately of Yacoob Sima, but now of Soloman Saheb Sassoon Isaac Sassoon, and on the south by the Forbes Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Messrs Tyrjee and Nensee Framjee for their office, and now by the firm of Cursetjee and Eduljee Dubashes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund, Solicitors to the administrators, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old screw augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard bells, hand barrows, bolts, scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chain chisels, cotters, clips, collar iron keys, old files, fire bars, fish plates, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, manilla ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, old brass, old furniture and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the Balance must be paid and the Goods removed away within one Month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A Monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white drill.
1 " Italian cloth.
3 " grey dhoties.
3 " " mulls.
2 " white mulls.
1 " bleached yarn.
2 " 2 large office tables.
5 " champagne moselle, in quarts.

On account of the underwriters—

N 9° 7821 & Co. } 1 2—2 cases brass lamps, ex Clan Frazer.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Warl Bunder.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Warl Bunder, a quantity of Unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c. &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols unchanged at 100 1/8; but Indian Sterling Loan ¼ per cent. lower, at 108¾. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Paper Securities were 3/8 per cent. lower, at £57¾. The price of Bar Silver was ½d. per oz. higher, at 29 1-16d; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 63¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was put down 1-16d., say to 1s. 1 3-8d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., to 99¾; Paris Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at fcs. 25·20.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, at which there was a fair demand; but with skins of medium qualities slightly easier. The number of Goat Skins put forward at these Sales is 1,360,000; and of Sheep Skins 1,060,000 skins.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 24s. per 492 lbs., cif., nominal, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; Yellow Gnzerat Rapeseed, at 33⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, Market dull; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 32⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 30s. per 416 lbs. sellers. shipment this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, market dull; Linseed at 37⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Trieste and Havre, market dull; and Linseed, at 37⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4 1-8d. per lb.; but all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomra were 1-16d. per lb. lower. American Arrivals were also 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7¼ cents per lb.; and July Futures were 8 points lower, at 7·38 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and this season's total figures to date now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts.....	9,000	7,000	6,000
Two days' do.	13,000	13,000	14,000
Since 1st Septr., 1893 ...	5,607,000	4,671,000	6,664,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and prices are all unchanged; but more business has been passing, both for export, and local consumption. In the former direction the purchases sum up 1,600 bales, consisting of 1,000 Bengal, at Rs. 161¼-163; 400 Meerut Ginned, at Rs. 201; and 100 each of Palitana, at Rs. 206; and Broach, at Rs. 227 per candy; while the Mills have bought 1,800 bales, and 1,400 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 199; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 175¼; and 100 each of Untni, at Rs. 176¼; and Pachora, at Rs. 166¼ per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small export has been done again in this market to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been quiet, with a small business passing; and prices of *Rapeseed* have declined one anna per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-4-6 to Rs. 7-6-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ,,	6-6-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore ,,	6-1-0 to ,, 6-3-0	,,
Do. Red do..... ,,	5-7-6 to ,, 5-9-6	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,455 bales.
Wheat.....	18,630 cwts.
Linseed	53,794 ,,
Rapeseed	70,657 ,,
Gingelly.....	5,691 ,,
Poppyseed.....	11,337 ,,
Groundnuts	13,988 ,,
Castorseed.....	2,012 ,,
Rice	4,166 ,,

FREIGHTS remain dull, and cargo for prompt shipment is becoming scarcer every day; rates, however, are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 9-16d. to 19-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits, Demand, for May, being quoted at 1s. 1½d., and Telegraphic at 1s. 1 15-32d., at which latter rates Bullion dealers are reported to have bought a moderate amount. Bank Telegraphic, for cash, at 1s. 1 19-32d., is also reported to have been done, as also private Telegraphic at the same rate. Later on, Bullion dealers are reported to have sold Gold, and bought Silver; and Calcutta rates, which come unchanged at the opening, were reported to be slightly firmer in the afternoon, and our market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 9-16 to 19-32d.	per rupee	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 5-8d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 1 11-16d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1'44	,,

with 1s. 1½d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, for May transfer.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 1-8 per cent., below last evening's final rates for Fours, for Money, but shortly recovered to 102 13-16 for cash, and 102 7-8 for the settlement, at which rates remained steady throughout the day to the close; 100¼ having been quoted for 3¼ per Cents.

SHARES generally remain very quiet; but there has been some movement in Cotton Press Scrip to-day, resulting in an advance of Rs. 10 in Scinde, and Punjab; of Rs. 5 each in Hingoli, Surat City, and Prince of Wales; and of Rs. 2½ in Bombay Cotton; while Broach City have declined Rs. 2½. Framji Petit Mill shares are Rs. 20 lower; and Jamshed and Oriental have declined Rs. 2½ each. Star of India have advanced Rs. 17½. Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 3 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	100 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57½
Bar Silver	29 1-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 23.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall from Karachi arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan, extra, arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 23.

Mail steamer Australia, from Australia, arrived.

APRIL 24.

Mail steamers Valetta, from Aden, and Coromandel, from Calcutta, arrived.

I. M. S. Investigator, from Trincomalee, arrived.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 9 a.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Irrawaddy left Aden for Zanzibar, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 9 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODI—April 24, at his brother Framji's residence, at Walkeshwar Road, Manchershan Sorabshah Modi. Funeral, at 7 o'clock, this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PINHEY—April 17, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of Captain A F Pinhey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BACHMANN—MADRAS—April 14, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev J J B Cockin, M.A, Ernest Reginald Scanlon Bachmann, Head Master, Boy's High School, Agra, to Mary Emma Caroline, only surviving daughter of the late Lieutenant A E Madras, A C D.

WHITE—O'CONNOR—April 11, at the R C Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev Father Brower, Edward George White, Staff Sergeant, Ordnance Department, to Clara Teresa, eldest daughter of D E O'Connor, Telegraph Master, Rawalpindi.

DEATH

CHIODETTI—April 15, at Allahabad, after a most painful illness, George Chiodetti, of the Examiner's office, aged 54 years 8 months and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1894.

LADY COOK ("*née* Tennessee Claflin") contributes to the last number of the *Westminster Review* one of those articles on marriage that are calculated to make the middle-aged man realise with a gasp at what a rate the world would appear to be moving. Her Ladyship's motive is admirable. She has discovered, and here the middle-aged man will agree with her, that much of the happiness and prosperity of mankind depends upon the right relations of the sexes. But she is also of opinion, and here he will shake his head in dissent, that happiness in the married state cannot be hoped for in the absence of a clear perception of the origin and nature of marriage, and of the conditions which it requires. As "old prejudices," "stubborn ignorance," "unjust and one-sided views of sex-unions" and the like, are the mildest terms in which Lady Cook can permit herself to speak of the ideas commonly received among us with regard to marriage, it must be obvious that on her principles nothing is more urgently required than a handbook on the real origin and nature of marriage; and this she has set herself to supply. Her paper is "A Short History of Marriage." Whoever reads it and believes it all will be in the happy condition Lord Melbourne sighed for. He will be as cocksure of one thing as Macaulay was of everything. He will have received several shocks in the process. For Lady Cook keeps to a promise she makes not to forget that the concealment of truth is the only indecorum known to science, and that to "keep anything secret within its cold and passionless expanses would be the same as to throw a cloth round a naked statue." But in the end he will find himself master of a clear and consistent view of the real origin and nature of marriage, guaranteed by a "number of original and independent investigators of unquestioned abilities and veracity." And if his own experience of the married state is unhappily unfortunate he will know now where the fault lies, and can set himself, with his wife, to put things right.

Our monitor and friend goes of course at once straight to the point. Bishop Taylor, she observes, says that God made marriage in the beginning; McLellan says that marriage laws belong in the order of development to recent times. All divines agree with Taylor; all men of science with McLellan. Unfortunately our present marriage laws were instituted by the divines. "It remains for us," says Lady Cook, "to bring them into harmony with those advocated by the scientists." It may help the reader to keep his feet here if we throw him the remark that nothing is more certain than that the marriage laws of any country are not the work of the "divines" of the country. To read Lady Cook one would suppose that she has access to the records of some primeval synod, at which the divines of the period formulated proposals with regard to a new institution they were desirous of creating, much as Mr. Gladstone introduced his scheme for the better government of Ireland into the House of Commons. However marriage began it was certainly not in that way. Nor do we know who the scientists are who call for a change in our existing marriage laws, based on a corrected view of the real origin of the institution. There is nothing about that in the works of the only scientists Lady Cook refers to by name. There is a flaw in logic here which it would be unkind to call feminine. It would be as fair to charge Darwin with a desire to set up a monkey republic as it is to insinuate that the researches of McLellan and Lubbock are directed towards an alteration of the institution as it now exists. What marriage was, what it is, and what it should be, are questions that do not hang together so closely as Lady Cook would have us imagine. With this double proviso we will give the reader Lady Cook's account of the past of marriage briefly, and not quite as unreservedly as she does. She begins of course with communal marriage. "In each tribe"—she does not say where the tribes came from—"every woman was common, and none knew the father of her own child." The theory is a familiar one now, but our fair author is able to add some new touches. Thus, for example, if the husband of to-day is occasionally embarrassed by his wife's taste for finery he may learn from Lady Cook that he has his own sex to blame for it. In the very beginning none but the brave deserved or got the fair. But soon the little rift crept in. "Display, in the forms of ornamental dress, dancing, and boasting, began to take the place of prowess. Thus vanity had its rise in the male breast before it was communicated by heredity to the female." Eve is avenged here upon Adam. This primeval state of things was the beginning of marriage; but Lady Cook, from a feeling that does her honour, would deny to it the honourable title of marriage. "Sir John Lubbock dignifies this promiscuous breeding by the name of Communal Marriage, but with all deference to so high an authority we consider that it was not until extra-tribal women were captured that marriage had a beginning." And at this point Lady Cook unfortunately enters on a digression which is fatal to any disposition we had to regard her as an unerring guide. The essence of marriage truly so called she rightly observes is love. And love, she calmly tells us, is altogether the product of modern times. She even knows when it begun. "It had its inception in the age of chivalry. Sacred and profane poets sang of love, but it was a sensual passion only that inspired their song. No Greek or Roman could so much as have imagined the feeling which a high-minded and cultured European entertains for the maiden whom he woos and weds. Their love was coarse, voluptuous, lascivious, and when most refined, as in Plato's 'Banquet' was infinitely beneath the spiritualised sensuousness which we are here and there able to acquire." This is a staggerer. We can only put it down to the neglect to cultivate the literary side of education which is, we fear, characteristic of the land of Miss Tennessee Claflin's birth, and which is, we fear also, making some reflex progress here. The ages that preceded the age of chivalry are dead and buried. But they have not left themselves without a record. It is a record which Lady Cook has not read. She does not know that Rama and Sita—to start as is fit here, from this country—lived together in a wedded bliss, "his heart in her, her heart in him," which is not distinguishable from the love that lightens a happy English home. She does not know that the Greek anthology contains many a poem that sings of a love which we for our part should be sorry to call "spiritualised sensuousness." If she has read her Horace, which we doubt, she has missed the passage in which that fine old Roman calls those "happy and thrice happy, who are bound together by a tie that nothing but death can loose." The age of chivalry, forsooth! The age of chivalry was a degradation of love; and the notion that it had its beginning then is fantastic in its absurdity.

We have probably given enough of Lady Cook's "history." The paper improves when she gets away from her main idea; and its summary of curious marriage customs and symbols is eminently readable. But we must hurry forward to her conclusions. Tracing the institution from communal marriage, through marriage by capture, and marriage by purchase, Lady Cook arrives at the stage in her panorama at which the brutality of selling one's own offspring dawned upon the coarse minds of our ancestors. Our word wedding is a relic of marriage by purchase. The "wed" was the pledge or part of the sum agreed on which was paid down beforehand. The great reform in the institution took place when this wed, fully paid up, was handed back by the father to the daughter in the shape of a dowry. We cannot discuss Lady Cook's fantastic theory that it was at this point that the Church stepped in and spoiled everything. Her language on this point is forcible. "When woman's social and legal equality were well nigh assured, the emissaries of Christianity brought a message from God and imposed it on the people, whereby her humanity was questioned, her possession of a soul doubted, her inferiority divinely affirmed, her perpetual guardianship legalised, her civil rights merged in her husband, and her subordination to him laid down by ecclesiastical laws. An ignorant and corrupt Church enslaved her body and starved her mind, defiled her morals, and denied her even the right to read the Scriptures." It is something that Lady Cook admits that these horrors, if they all happened, are due to corruptions of Christianity, and that it is therefore possible to conceive of a reconciliation between a purified faith and woman in revolt. But Lady Cook's description of what marriage ought to be reminds us oddly of what it undeniably was, long before the age of chivalry. "Love is the true touchstone by which marriage may be proved. And by love we mean that intelligent and mutual respect and sympathy, that unity of thought and aim, that blending of two in one which makes each ready for any sacrifice, or even to die for the other—a union which neither time nor accident can destroy." Nothing could be better than this. But is it so very new? The last clause is pure Horace. The Hindus have a marriage ritual, at least three thousand years old, in which the woman prays the Creator of all to "knit her husband's heart and hers in one, so that what the one thinks, desires, and aims at, the other shall also think, desire, and aim at." How does that differ from the first part of Lady Cook's definition? For the rest, in what religion is it that the husband is enjoined to love the wife up to the full measure of a love that is ready, if need be, to lay down life itself for its object? Need it be said that it is that Christianity which Lady Cook vainly strives to represent as the prime introducer of confusion into the whole subject?

CATTLE, grazing in the jungle, appear to the passer-by so utterly contented and innocent, that they are almost envied by men of the work-a-day worlds and no one would for a moment suspect that they are often consuming forbidden food, and are likely to bring their owners into serious trouble. Yet such is the case, and over a hundred thousand cattle are annually impounded in the Bombay Presidency for grazing where they have no right. New grazing rules have had to be drawn up for the regulation of grazing, though in the two Thana jungles only a hundred and four out of twelve hundred and sixty-four square miles of forest are closed to grazing, and in Surat only twenty-eight square miles are closed out of seven hundred and forty-six. Yet there is reason to fear that very many cattle enjoy free grazing, for which fees ought to be paid even though some of them may have grazed in parts of the forest which were not actually reserved. Near the Surat forests the villagers are commencing to learn to make provision of fodder to feed their cattle during the time the forest grazing is prohibited. In the Panch Mahals, however, owing to the inefficiency of the protective staff, the closures are not respected, and a great deal of illicit grazing is prevalent. In the Central Division it is not the villagers of British territory, who form the greatest offenders in the matter of breaches of grazing rules, but the subjects of Native Princes. During the year just reported upon about two-thirds of the total number of cattle impounded in the Nasik Division were sheep and goats, the property of foreign graziers. These people, it seems, establish themselves in foreign territory just beyond the frontier, and drive their animals across into reserved forests to graze during the night, and they post scouts to signal the approach of forest guards

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON ANARCHISTS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Ferrara, the Italian anarchist, who was arrested at Stratford, was brought up before the magistrate at Bow Street yesterday. He admitted that the bomb found on Polti, who was lately arrested, was intended to be used in blowing up the Royal Exchange.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

At the St. George's banquet given at the Mansion House, last night, Lord Reay made a speech in which he highly eulogised the Indian Army. Sir Mortimer Durand's mission to the Ameer had, he said, already been fruitful. The Government, he said, were anxious to extend the network of Indian railways. In conclusion his Lordship extolled Sir Charles Bernard's services in Burma.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

The Canadian Tariff has been modified so that ten cents duty only will be levied on impure tea and coffee.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICA.

Latest advices regarding the unemployed in America state that they are still marching peacefully along, but it is considered doubtful whether they will reach Washington in large numbers.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

The King of Greece and his sons are visiting the region of the earthquake. The ruin on all sides is appalling, and the mortality amounts to two hundred and thirty.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

Sir Charles Russell has been appointed Lord of Appeal and not Lord Justice.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MATCHES FOR BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The following are the results of the Commander-in-Chief's matches for British and Native Regiments in India :—(1) The British Cavalry Purse, value Rs. 100, won by the 5th Dragoons ; (2) the Guards British Infantry Purse, value Rs. 100, and a Silver Cup, won by 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers ; (3) the Native Cavalry Purse, value Rs. 100, won by the 3rd Bengal Cavalry ; (4) the Native Infantry Purse, value Rs. 100, won by 26th Punjab Infantry ; and (5) the Magdala Gold Medal was won by Lance-Naik Attar Singh of the 36th Sikhs.

BRITISH REGIMENTS FOR INDIA.

The battalions of British Infantry, coming to India by the next trooping season, has been allotted to the following stations :—1st Battalion West Surrey Regiment to Umballa ; 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles to Ranikhet and Shahjehanpur ; 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment to Kamptee ; 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry to Fort William ; and 2nd Battalion Irish Rifles to Bombay.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Walker has taken over charge of the Public Works Department, vice Mr. Woods who has reverted to his former post.

THE SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

According to present arrangements the Commander-in-Chief will make a speech again at the Simla Rifle Meeting this year.

IRRIGATION REPORTS.

It is expected that full Irrigation Revenue Reports will be published in the *Gazette of India* at the commencement of May.

PROMOTIONS.

Messrs. Quinlan and Gordon, senior accountants, Public Works Department, have been granted furlough to England. During their absence the following officers receive temporary class promotion :—Messrs Stuart, Godfrey, Becher, Hubbard, Wolfe, and Hoskyn.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

The report of the Director-General of Railways will be ready this year on June 1.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE PUNJAB AND HINDUSTAN ARMIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 24.

The Government of India have ordered a special inquiry as to the accommodation available in certain stations with a view to deciding where the head-quarters of the Punjab and Hindustan armies shall be located. Presumably hill stations also have to be examined for summer quarters for two new Lieutenant-Generals.

MILITARY WORKS ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The committee, ordered to assemble at Simla to consider the questions connected with Military Works Organization, will probably be as follows :—Mr. D. R. Lyall, president ; Mr. Baker, Finance Department ; Colonel Bissett, Director-General of Railways ; Colonel Elles, Deputy Quartermaster-General ; Major Finnie, Military Works Department ; and Mr. E. E. Oliver, Public Works Department, members ; and Captain Dallas, R. E., secretary. The committee will be empowered to take oral evidence. No exception can be taken to the composition of the above committee as all the interests concerned are represented.

THE CHIN HILLS.

News received from Mr. Carey, political officer, in the Chin Hills, states that after a long chase he and Lieutenant Orman with thirty-five rifles and a party of the Chin friendlies, drove the last batch of the Pimpi rebels from the plains to Tevak, where they surrendered to Mr. Carey. Mr. Fowler giving up the nine guns, including the ninth and last of the rifles taken by the Siyin rebels on the occasion of the murder of Myook Myung Oun Win in 1893. Only four men of the rebel gang remained unaccounted for ; and Mr. Carey hopes to track them down within the next few days. The Siyin rebellion may now be considered to have been finally crushed, and as Mr. Carey and the officer serving with him, have now succeeded in withdrawing a grand total of over 2,500 guns from the Northern Chin Hills, it may be hoped that we shall have little more trouble in that part of the country for some time.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Radde.
Mail for Madagascar and Reunion closes at Zanzibar, at noon on Monday, the 30th instant.

SIDHPUR AND THE SARASWATI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A GOODLY crowd of men, women, and children were collected at Sidhpur, on the 6th instant, to perform their ablutions (snan) in the sacred river of Saraswati. The occasion was the solar eclipse, and I was fortunately able to form one of the crowd and to watch the proceedings. The town of Sidhpur—I speak to dwellers outside of Gujerat—is very get-atables, situate on the R.-M. Railway, and on account of its sanctity and age is well worth a visit especially at the time of a "jatra" or pilgrimage. It is then one gets an insight into human nature, and can form an estimate of the hold religion has upon the common people. In Sidhpur temples meet you at every step. The majority are dedicated to Shiva, although Krishna, Hanuman, and some goddesses claim too their many votaries. "Ye men of Athens in all things I perceive that ye are somewhat superstitious" (R.V.), said Paul, and these words continued to ring in my years as I strolled the streets of Sidhpur. History tell us of the sanctity of Sidhpur, or "Shristhal," as it is also called, where it is written "Heaven is distant from Gayaji twenty-seven miles, from Prayag thirteen and a-half, but from Sidhpur, where the river Saraswati flows eastward, the heaven-regions are only one cubit distant." It is as well on these occasions to engage a cicerone to show you the places of interest. I was fortunate to have the companionship of two native gentlemen, and with them we will now pay a visit to the holy ground. First, we have outside the city the tanks called also "kund," or "sarowar," of which there are three. The bather takes the three tanks in rotation, beginning generally with the "Alpa," or "Ahalya" sarowar. The water of this tank is excessively foul-smelling and therein green scum covers the surface of the water. The devotees stand on the steps which lead into the water on all four sides of the tank. Into the tank itself they dare not plunge for two or three alligators have taken up their abode here, and these are regularly fed by the pilgrims. This is a meritorious action, and also a stroke of policy, for if their "babarchi-khana" arrangements were not complete, the offended monsters might call for human flesh and blood. At this tank tradition relates how Kapila Muni who destroyed with a glance the 100,000 sons of King Sagar used to meditate. Close to the tank is the structure, where the "shraddhs," or funeral obsequies, are performed, and "pinds" are offered. Women, their ablutions over, are hurrying off, their dripping garments closely hugging them, to the next tank, for all must be duly visited. Their step is quick, they look neither to the right hand nor to the left. Unconscious they are of my presence, or indifferent to it if they see me, for they tread holy ground, and all around is "maya," or illusion. We will follow them to the next tank, called "Bindu." This is a superior place to the last, surrounded on all sides by a terrace where the circumambulations—up to hundred and eight and not less than three or four—are performed. On this terrace are the shrines of various gods and goddesses, the doors of which are now shut till the eclipse is over. The water of this tank is changed three times a month, and the smell is but slight. This reservoir is some nine or ten feet deep, and in the centre is a well its mouth covered with an iron grating. On the border of the water sits a Brahmachari performing the "snansadhya" ceremony, while women first applying water with the hand to both eyes, and making a pass with the hand over the head, ascend the steps and commence their circumambulations—muttering the while, a few Brahmans repeating "shlokas," or lost in profound meditation, are seated on the steps and complete the scene. There is a signboard close to this sarowar by which the people are warned against throwing "pinds" into the water or in any way fouling the same. Outside the enclosure joining this tank are many temples, principally of Shiva, and almost hidden from view, down an alley is a small representation of some bygone "Rishi." This figure let into a niche in the wall is about one and half foot in height. I was assured by my Brahman guide that this was the original skeleton of the Rishi, and the ribs and teeth were pointed out as being parts of the original ascetic. Whether a big man or small none knows, but his asceticism is supposed to account for the wear and tear which the skeleton now presents. Pleased with his devotions, Krishna is said to have visited the Rishi as he sat lost in abstraction in this spot. No one, I was told, has sculptured this figure, but it is "swayantra" or self-created. "There is no other figure like this elsewhere," remarked my guide, and I believe him. Before his death, and during his fits of abstraction, the Rishi is said to have lived upon air, and hence his sad ending. Now to the "Gnan Vav," or "well of knowledge." Two flights of steps must be first negotiated, and there the holy water lies. The smell from this water defies description. I asked a pilgrim if there was no danger of contracting some foul disease if one went down and troubled the water. He replied that it was altogether a matter of faith, and that, after all, the desideratum was purification from our sins and the acquisition of knowledge. I had doubts as to the efficacy of water to cleanse the inner man, but kept such thoughts to myself. "Mano to dev na mano to pathar," say the Indians. People in glass house should desist from hurling stones until they are well clear of the building, and before we sneer at the name of faith-healing we should look to ourselves. "Know thyself," said the Greek sage, "why do we apply on our persons 'embrocation,' 'St. Jacob's Oil,' and such like concoctions ? Is it that these applications have any intrinsic value as healing agents ? Not a bit of it. It is all faith that works the miracle—Verb. sap." Let not these remarks cause any feeling of despair to rise in the breasts of our kemps and our treachers. There will always be a large demand for these articles, in spite of my opinion, because, as they say, in this country the "bazaar of faith is hot." Finding myself an object of curiosity to these seekers after knowledge, the majority of whom were of the weaker sex, I wended my way into the city to see the ancient "Rudra Mala." For a description of this once famous mansion I would refer the reader to that repository of learning, the "Ras Mala." Rudra is Mahadev or Shiva. The Rajput King Mulraj is said to have commenced this work in Samvat 1086, and it was completed in 1202 by the great Sidhraj. The Brahmans relate how the Emperor Allahuddin "Khuni" (or murderer) bombarded the towers and destroyed the building in 1365. As Allahuddin was taking the chief idol to Delhi, he was attacked and worsted by sixteen horsemen of the Rajput Chief of Sirohi, and this idol is still worshipped in Rajputana under the title of "Sharneshwar," *i.e.*, "God, our Protector." There once were eleven storeys to this wonderful structure and of pillars—originally some 1600—only fifteen remain. To the west, and separated from the "Mala" by a wall, stands, what was formerly a part of that building, a Mahomedan musjid with its concomitant "hauz" or tank. The Kazi remonstrated with me when I connected Allahuddin's name with the destruction of the "Rudra," and he produced a book, the Mirat-i-Sikandari, to prove that the iconoclast was Sultan Ahmed, who founded Ahmedabad. The origin of the mosque is synchronous with the destruction of the "Rudra Mala." The figures of the Hindu gods and saints were then and there mutilated, but two temples were allowed to stand, and remain to this day, but not however, utilised for any purpose. The Bohra community of Sidhpur is large and affluent. There are some 1,000 houses, whilst of the orthodox Sunni sect there are about 500 houses. It does one good to see the two rival faiths in such close proximity, apart of the renowned Rudra Mala in the hands of the alien, and, notwithstanding this, such mutual good understanding and concord. And so it is everywhere ; Hindus and Musalmans are very well content as a body to meet together and live in peace, and when discord arises we must look for the cause to some small faction of malcontents and sedition-mongers who have nothing to lose but may be much to gain by turning this fair world into a bear garden. In the middle of the musjid there is a square chunamed platform, some eight inches high, giving cover to a subterraneous passage which in the bygone years, led, it is said, to the town of Patan or Anhilpur. I have often in my wanderings come across these passages, and perhaps this is again an illustration of want of faith. However, the kazi himself gave vent to such ejaculations as "log kahte," "khuda jane," from which I gathered that he was unwilling to express any direct opinion on the subject. The passage is said to have been eighteen miles in length, and as in the case of the present ubiquitous German Emperor, it is not difficult to imagine Sultan Ahmed taking this route, surprising the dreamy town of Sidhpur, at 3 a.m., and having the "alarm" bugle sounded. (Pardon the anachronism.) There are several inscriptions on the walls in the vicinity of the "Rudra Mala" all tit-bits to the archæologist, but their insertion would be out of place here. The eclipse over, we hurried on to the river. Another name for the "Saraswati" is the "Kumarika," *i.e.*, the "virgin" river so called, because it does not empty its waters into the sea, but finds an outlet in the Ran of Kutch. In other words, it is not wedded to the sea. As we neared the river, steering our way down the narrow street, we came upon streams of people—men, women, and children—going to, and returning from, their ablutions. Women carrying their metal waterpots are filing down to the water, for all earthern pots and the water contained therein had before the eclipse been removed from every house; otherwise there had been pollution. "Gors" or gurus with books under their arms are searching for their clients or "yajman." The book is opened, the client is shown his signature, made, perhaps, the previous year, over which his name, with those of his near relations, duly appears, and words are read to him in which he has promised to engage the possessor of the book as his officiating padri whenever he may next visit the town of Sidhpur. They do a very brisk trade these Oudich Brahmans with their "yajman," and the barbers are not far behind them, shaving the pilgrims before they step into the water. The scene at the water can never be forgotten. At this point the river is about 200 yards in width, and very shallow. Here you see pater and mater familias and their brats disporting in the sacred waters, bathers laving their limbs, others washing their garments, women scouring their waterpots, all of which are of metal, though, a few Koli women may be seen who on account of poverty are carrying the less costly and less sacred earthen pot. Here, indeed, is faith personified, the very quintessence of faith ! The great poet Kabir was very sceptical as to the advantage to be gained by a dip in hallowed waters. He says :—

Ganga nhae mukat hoe to mendak machchhliyan
Mund mundoe sidh hoe, to bher kapattiyan—

Which has been translated :

If Ganges cleanse from sin how pure must frogs and fishes be,
If tonsure's holiness, thrice bless'd the sheep, you fleeced must be,

whilst the well-known story told about Rae Das, the Chamar saint, and the proverb built upon it : "Man changa to kathanti men Ganga" exemplifies the fact that many Hindus, although they recognise the merits accruing from a visit to the river banks, yet admit that if one's mind be pure the Ganga is ever near by taking up its abode even in the much despised leathern vessel used by Chamars when tanning hides. One of the Hindu friends was "fixed" by his padri very early in the day, and as I watched the seething mass in the water my two companions themselves hastened off to perform their ablutions, promising to return within half-an-hour. True to their word they returned, followed by a troop of Brahmans, all importunate in their solicitation of alms. "These men stick to me like bugs," said one of my friends, with more truth than delicacy, and we tried off to eat our respective breakfasts in a house set at our disposal in the town. "Do you feel any holier ?" I asked my friend. "I feel hungry," replied he ; "the cold water gives me quite an appetite." "Tell it not in Mecca, publish it not in Medina, lest the daughters of the 'Faithful' rejoice, lest the daughters of the 'Mlechhas' triumph." "Things are progressing now-a-days," added my other companion ; "different people have different ideas." It was Mulraj, who finding the world gave him no peace and being burdened with the weight of his sins, invited Brahmans from the North—history says some 1,109 men, all of deep learning and renowned for their piety. There are some 2,200 houses of these Oudich Brahmans now in Sidhpur, and they owe their "bread and butter," *i.e.*, "magas" and "dal bhat" to that great Rajput King.

To the Brahmans I would say : "gather ye rosebuds," etc., or, in their own words "wash your hands in the flowing waters of the Ganges," for the tide may soon be stemmed and the waters lie stagnate.

The police were conspicuous by their absence, which fact may be construed as a tribute to the peaceful nature of the Oudich Brahmans and to the general good nature of a Gujerat crowd. The Oudich Brahmans appear to be coming to the fore, and if they are strong enough to put into practice the many social reforms discussed before a large meeting lately convened in Bombay, the whole Province of Gujerat will applaud the wisdom of King Mulraj in summoning such a body into our midst.

THE LATE SURGEON-COLONEL A.C. GAYE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times*, writing from Banglore on Saturday says:—My telegram of this morning would have conveyed to your readers the sad news of the death of Surg-Col. Gaye, A. M. S., Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'S Forces, Bangalore and Belgaum Districts, which took place at his residence here last evening. The late Doctor had been ailing for nearly the past two months, and the best medical aid was resorted to, but unfortunately without avail, although he had been out and about his duties at intervals during his illness. A Medical Board assembled on Thursday last for the purpose of reporting on the state of his health, with a view to sending him home for a change, but things took a turn for the worse and he expired last night.

The following notice appeared in Saturday morning's Garrison orders, by Col. A. Anderson, 8th M. I., Commanding Bangalore :—"It is with extreme regret that the Officer Commanding announces the death of Surg.-Col. A. C. Gaye, A. M. S., Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces, Belgaum and Bangalore Districts, which took place at this station last evening. The Officer Commanding 1st Northampton Regiment will be good enough to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, detailing the firing and other parties. One squadron of the 19th P. W. O. Hussars and six Companies of the Northanton Regiment will attend the funeral. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore, will be good enough to provide a gun carriage to be at the quarters of the deceased by 4-30 pm.; the funeral procession will leave the residence of the deceased, "Fenloe House," Park Road, at 4-45 p.m., this day. The Officiating Principal Medical Officer, H.M.'s Forces, Bangalore and Belgaum Districts, will be good enough to detail the pall bearers. Officers of the Garrison off duty are invited to attend, meeting the funeral procession at the Arab Lines at 5-5 p.m. Dress.—Review Order, white.

The *cortege* left the residence of the deceased close upon 5 p.m., and was met at the end of Richmond Road, near All Saints' Church, where a procession was formed up as follows :—

Outriders, 4 N. C. O.'s from 19th Hussars.
Bands, 19th Hussars and Northampton Regiment.
Band, 4th Madras Pioneers.
Firing Party, 400 strong.
Carrying Party.

THE poor sparrow has no friends. There is not a more enthusiastic lover of birds than Lord Lilford, yet in his interesting article in the new number of "The National Review," he dismisses the sparrow's claims to consideration as a destroyer of noxious insects as too heavily counterbalanced by his evil habits, and declares himself unhesitatingly in favour of the crusade against him—at least in the country districts. With this exception, the grey crow and the black or carrion crow are, in his opinion, the only British birds that we could spare without regret, and his paper is an eloquent protest against the wanton destruction of birds which is going on in these islands. Golden eagles in the Highlands are protected by the circumstance that their eggs are worth a guinea apiece. Lord Lilford knows an honest Perth-shire gamekeeper who, when he was transferred to a wild district in Inverness-shire, refused a bribe of ten pounds for a pair of golden eagles and their eggs, simply because he knew that his master wished to protect them, and this though he hated the birds as "bad vermin." This personal experience is cited as showing that the protection of eagles in Scotland may depend upon the wish of the laird or the lessee.

THE White Rose Club of Yorkshire holds on Monday, April 30, its first meeting, to be followed by its first dinner. The Club was founded at a meeting of the militia officers of Yorkshire last January, at the invitation of Colonel Hay, with the object of promoting esprit de corps and goodfellowship among regiments, and also of providing funds for advancing by emulation among battalions their efficiency in musketry, &c. The Yeomanry were invited to join, and already about seventy officers have sent in their names.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Commissioner in Sind has appointed Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., Collector of Hyderabad, to take order for the acquisition, under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, of the land, measuring approximately 1,244 square yards, required to be taken up at Karrchi for an Import Yard.

THE Adjutant of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles is creating quite a stir in that busy station by mulcting all reservists, from the Collector downwards, who did not put in their drills last year, of ten rupees, and trying by court-martial all who refuse to pay ten rupees as reservists and thirty rupees as volunteers.

APRIL the 4th was a record day in Colombo, as on that date, the largest local sale of 9,636 maunds of tea was effected. Prices were exceedingly irregular, one chest of orange tips from Manangoda receiving a bid of Re. 1·5 the rest ranging from 14 up to 82 cents. The exports should be carefully watched, so as, if possible, to glean some idea as to where these teas are eventually consigned to.

THE case of Nur Mahomed, who murdered two native lads while tending their cattle near Ghoramkhan's *whangi* a few weeks ago, comes on for hearing before the Sessions Judge of Karachi.

THE Punjab Irrigation Department has published an interesting pamphlet on the cultivation of the date palm on canals in the Province.

APPLICATION has been made by the Madras Government to the Secretary of State for the services of a gentleman to fill the office of Vice-Principal of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Denham in February last. The salary of the appointment is fixed at Rs. 400 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 500, with free quarters on the College premises or in lieu thereof a suitable rent allowance.

THERE was much verbal strife at the last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation as to whether a street should be called Machua Bazar or Raja Digumber Mitter. Needless to say, all other business had to be postponed, for it is in the settlement of such questions that our Municipality distinguishes itself. The fathers at length agreed by a majority of ten to allow the name of the street to remain unchanged, which was much the most sensible course, for Raja Digumber Mitter Street, though called Machua Bazar, will continue to "smell as sweet."

AGRICULTURAL insects are falling upon evil times. For some years Mr. Cotes, of the Museum, has been upon their track, and now the Indian Tea Association is memorialising the Government on the subject. The insects are a feeble folk, and it seems an unequal war that man wages against them with all his chemicals and other appliances. Yet for years all the tea pests have flourished in the face of the many patents invented for their destruction. There is, therefore, still some hope for the borers, the weevils, the bugs, the caterpillars, the grasshoppers, and all the rest of the innumerable fraternity. How vain are the efforts of man against the pests which afflict himself, and how then can he cope with those which consume his fields ! In America successful precautions can be taken against grubs that consume apple trees and a few other helpless pests, but what American contrivance could do battle against the wheat weevil, which Sir Edward Buck credits with eating up five lakhs worth of wheat per annum ?

SIR JOHN STAINER and his colleagues, representing the Graduates in Music, have drawn up and sent in the suggestions for the proposed Bill for the registration of teachers of music, which will be submitted to a general meeting of musicians to be held in London next month. The suggestions, which were originally drafted by Dr. Mee, of Oxford, and settled by Mr. Southgate, are very lengthy, but it is proposed that a Council shall be formed, consisting of forty members nominated by the Universities, the great schools of music, the Society of Arts, and other bodies, and that after the first year (during which all bona fide teachers can claim to be enrolled) only those who pass the examination, or who hold degrees granted at the Universities or the higher diplomas of the Royal Academy, Royal College, Guildhall School, Tonic Sol-fa College, Trinity College, or the Incorporated Society of Musicians, shall be entitled to be registered. Fees and salaries can, by the proposed measure, be recovered in a court of law only by duly registered musicians. Endowed and Board Schools are to employ only registered musicians, and the suggested Bill also proposes to inflict penalties for the use of unauthorised musical titles, or of initials which placed after or before the name might lead the public to suppose that a person holds a degree or title which he does not lawfully possess. If such a measure should become law, the mock Mus. Doc. will find himself exposed and punished.

CRICKETERS (says a correspondent) have been complaining lately that the County Council will not allow practice in London parks and open spaces this year until May, but the Council in this matter is really considering the interest of cricketers in the season. The turf in the parks, and especially on the cricket pitches, suffered severely last year from the drought, and has to be re-laid or patched up. If it is used before it is in good condition it will be bad during the whole season.

IN his article on "Australian Cricket and Cricketers," in "The New Review," Mr. F. R. Spofforth, probably the greatest bowler of all time, tells in entertaining fashion how cricket in Australia has grown and improved in his time, and pays a generous tribute to the lessons which were learned from the visits of the various English teams. Later on he is to give his impressions of the effects of Australian tours upon English cricket, and as his experience dates back from 1878, his views will carry weight. So far as we know, Mr. Spofforth has never before appeared as a writer on the game.

A NEW kind of twilled gunny-bag that has been introduced this year at Pondichery for use in the exportation of ground-nuts, does not appear to have been a success, as the cargoes of two of the steamers that left here in February and used these bags are reported to have arrived in Marseilles damaged, and in a heated condition. This is supposed to have been due to the close texture of the new gunny-bags preventing the air penetrating to the ground-nuts ; as the ground-nuts were very fresh and moist, they fermented. The greatest care is taken to have ventilating shafts arranged at intervals among the bags, so that it must have been due to the structure of the bags themselves. The old gunny-bags were of a much more open texture and admitted the air freely.

A HEREFORDSHIRE correspondent writes : The question of the probability of another drought in 1894, is one that is seriously exercising the minds of agriculturists in this and other West Midland counties. The anticipated change has not come with April ; the weather is still dry and clear, with a remarkable degree of heat for the time of year, the sun having a power more commonly associated with June. The heavy rains of last December were fervently welcomed by agriculturists everywhere ; but apart from those downfalls the winter was far too devoid of moisture to make the outlook agreeable. Comparatively speaking no snow fell. The dryness of the land is significantly illustrated already by the shallowness of the Wye and other rivers. This is a clear indication that the storage of moisture in the subsoils is gravely deficient. There can be no question that anything like a severe drought this year succeeding upon the rainless spring and summer of last year, would be disastrous in the extreme.

AS might have been anticipated from their protest many weeks ago, the teachers under the London School Board are in revolt against the circular on religious teaching which was recently adopted by the majority. They have now called an indignation meetiog for Saturday next to further emphasise their opinion that the circular is hostile to educational interests, and that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to comply with it. The Board meets again on Thursday. The recommendation of the Committee of the Teachers' Association is that the circular should be repudiated.

LORD ROSEBERY'S radicalism is effectively demonstrated in one of the latest leaflets of the Liberal Publication Department, which gives, in sentences from his speeches since 1885, his views on the political and social questions of the day. In June, 1885, he said at Edinburgh—"I wish to move in company with the great mass of the nation—rather in front of them than behind them." At Sheffield, in December of the same year, he said—"I am a Liberal who believes that the Empire is best maintained on the basis of the widest democracy." At Plymouth, on May 20th, 1887, he said—"No man is more devotedly attached to Home Rule than I am." The Bill of 1893 he described in the House of Lords as "a leap towards the light." If there was one subject on which the Liberal mind was set for Great Britain, he said at Birmingham, it was that called "One man, one vote." Questions of labour, he said at Sheffield, "seem to me to be the new questions which are suggested by the new condition of things." On Welsh and Scotch Disestablishment, and all the Liberal questions of the day, the speeches of Lord Rosebery supply similar effective declarations of opinion.

HOW great is the change that has come over schoolboy life since the days of Tom Brown may be judged from the experiences of the present headmaster at Harrow. Dr. Welldon, who has been talking on the subject to a contributor to "Cassell's Saturday Journal," declares that there is far more humanity in boys now-a-days than there was among former generations. One proof is that fighting has died out. There has not been one organized fight since he went to Harrow. Boys don't fight because they don't want to fight. Another proof of humanity is found in the fact that the small boys are happy, so much so that they delight in being at school. In fact, one of the most curious features of school life now is that boys are terribly afraid of having to leave. In the old days boys were continually running away, and at Eton, it is said, there was an old man regularly employed to bring them back. Stevenson and Haggard have superseded Scott and Marryat as the boys' favourite authors, but as a matter of fact the rising generation care more for athletics than novel-reading.

MR. GLADSTONE has been known in private conversation among his colleagues in recent Ministries as "Mr. G." Mr. Disraeli was, in conversation and in correspondence, styled by his colleagues "The Chief." "The Chief," Lord Iddesleigh writes in his diary, recording a Sunday spent at Hughenden in 1880, "was warm against the Homeric Unity, and considered that everything Gladstone had written was wrong." The present Premier has not been in office long enough to have had a short name devised for him.

CRICKETERS, whose memories go back to the middle of the sixties, will be glad to welcome among the players who are coming over to England from the Cape a son of the once-famous Marlborough and Middlesex batsman, Mr. J. J. Sewell. Mr. C. O. H. Sewell is only twenty years of age, and by obtaining a big average in Natal, has given proof that he inherits much of his father's ability. It is naturally hoped that the experience he will gain in this country will do a great deal to develop his powers. Already he has been compared to Mr. A. B. Tancred—by general consent the best batsman in South Africa. Mr. Tancred unfortunately is not coming to England.

EARL GREY, who has now become the "Father" of the Royal Agricultural Society, is Sir Harry Verney's junior by one year, having been born in December, 1802. Lord Grey is now the only survivor of the Parliaments before the Great Reform Bill, he having been returned, as Viscount Howick, for Winchelsea in 1826. At the date of Sir Harry Verney's death he shared with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Charles Russell—the latter also one of the founders of the Society—the distinction of having been first sent to Parliament in 1832.

THE Ham and Bacon Curers' Association of Great Britain are still endeavouring to suppress the practice of selling foreign bacon under such inviting names as "Mild Wiltshire" and "Wiltshire Smoked." The other day, Liverpool, if we remember rightly, was the scene of its crusade. It is now Birmingham, where Mr. Moore, an officer of the Association, accompanied by a police-constable, entered a cheesemonger's shop the other day, and pointed to a piece of bacon in the window labelled "Wiltshire Smoked," asked the shopman "What bacon is that ?" "Canadian," was the prompt reply. Moore then called the master, and asked him how he came to ticket the bacon as "Wiltshire Smoked," when he replied, "Others are doing the same." He also said, "I am wrong this time ; this is an end of Wiltshire for me." The bacon, which was sold at 8d. per pound, was, the officer said, in reality only worth 7d. The piece represented as "Wiltshire Smoked" was Danish. The same cut of Wiltshire bacon would, it was said, be worth 9d. per pound. In cross-examination, Moore said that when he was weighing the bacon the shopman told him that it was Danish. The defendant was ultimately fined 5*l.* and costs.

"ONE does not expect much civilization eight degrees only south of the line, on a sweltering African beach," says Mr. Pickersgill, the British Consul in the Portuguese African settlement of Loanda. Nevertheless, even thus near to the blazing equator, and the camp-fires of Congo cannibals, St. Paul de Loanda has been a white man's city for upwards of 300 years. It has streets and squares and warehouses, forts and churches and statues. There is a commodious custom-house and a large public workshop, a bank and two railway stations, an observatory, a well-appointed hospital, and an imposing town hall, the latter in course of erection. It is a city (says Mr. Pickersgill) in which a European can buy almost everything which habit prompts him to possess, provided that he is indifferent as to quality and reckless on the point of expenditure. He can even coal a ship, or get the fly-wheel of an engine mended. He can hire a carriage, consult a lawyer, and subscribe to four newspapers. There is water laid on in his dwelling-house, and the streets are lighted from dusk till dawn.

A BILL is being prepared by the Minister of Agriculture at Paris, a correspondent there says, to prevent fires on moors and in forests. The great Gascony heath or "Lande" is now a forest covering an area of 1,44,000 acres in which there are only pines and cork trees. The State owns all on the sand hills that skirt the sea. The rest is private property. From 1883 to 1892 fires destroyed 9,400 acres of forest. These fires were partially caused by sparks from railway engines falling on the resinous and dried-up pine needles on the ground. Last year the Southern Railway Company paid 2,500,000f. damages. The other causes are sportsmen and workmen smoking under the pines, the burning of the heather in clearings to enrich the soil, and, lastly, the heat of the sun in summer, which draws a resinous gas into the air. A spark from a railway engine causes this gas to blaze instantaneously and often over a wide area. The Bill proposes to have zones of isolation between given areas of forests. In this way fires may be limited. The isolation zones or spaces are to be traced out so as to go through the moistest ground, and at every pond there will be a tower reservoir and fire engines with long hoses.

AT the railway station of St. Mande, near Paris, a young medical student has had an even narrower escape from death on the railway than that of George Stephenson when he stepped between the rails on which two trains were running in opposite directions. Arriving at the St. Mande station just as a train had started, the young man tried to jump into a carriage, and, to the horror of those who watched him, was seen to fall underneath on to the rails. Of course it was thought that he had been cut to pieces, but when the train was out of the station he was found to be quite uninjured, although he was deadly pale with fright. It appears that he lay flat on his back between the rails.

KAUFMANN BUCKISCH, of Leipzig, was married in October last year, and the marriage was considered to be a happy one. The other day, Herr Buckisch and his wife dressed themselves in their gorgeous wedding apparel, took poison, and lay down to die. The merchant was very methodical to the last, for previous to committing the act he sent the keys of his dwelling-house to the police. No motive is assigned for the suicide.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 17th April :—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 73, dated 7th April 1894, sanctioning the Trustees' Budget Estimates for the year 1894 and directing that the balance, Rs. 39,946, of the fixed annual revenue surplus of one lakh be applied towards the reduction of Capital debt, unless any portion of it is needed for new works specially urgent and for the execution of which savings are not available.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 12th April 1894, forwarding the following tenders for the purchase of the buildings on the Saw Mills property which the Trustees, in their Resolution No. 105, dated 20th March 1894, have ordered to be sold, and recommending that the highest offer—that of Mr. Hassanally Moola Hakeemji—be accepted :—1, Hassanally Moola Hakeemji ; 2, Hassanally Mahomedally ; 3, Mahomed Mulloo ; 4, Noorbhoy Rahimanji ; 5, Ismail Bhimji ; 6, Tajbhoy Jafferji Bohra ; 7, Lookmanjee Noorbhoy ; 8, Mahomedbhoy Rajbhoy ; and explaining that his estimate for repairing the big shed and filling in the floor was Rs. 2,150, from which he had deducted Rs. 1,000, being credit for the value of the timber on the flooring now included in Mr. Hassanally Moola Hakeemji's tender. Read memorandum from the Acting Engineer, dated 16th April 1894, forwarding a letter from Mr. Tajbhoy Jafferji Bohra, dated 13th April 1894.

Resolution.—The highest offer should be accepted under the explanation afforded by the Acting Engineer, the sanction for the repair of the large shed should be increased to Rs. 2,150.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 11th April 1894, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 250 for planting and maintaining 100 trees on the east side of Magazine Street, and suggesting that in future a small sum be entered in the Budget for planting and maintaining trees on different parts of the Port Trust Estate. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising that a small annual grant for the purpose as proposed be sanctioned with effect from the current year inclusive.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is approved. The grant should be fixed at Rs. 250 per annum.

Submitted letter from Mr. F. Yorke Smith, dated 13th February 1894, forwarding—Draft of a form of agreement to lease building sites south of the Apollo Bunder Road to be signed by a tenant when the building plans have been approved and as soon as the Trustees have decided that the tenant may enter into possession for the purpose of carrying out and completing buildings ; Draft form of lease. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, recommending that the forms, which follow closely both the Government and the English forms, should be approved as amended, and that they should apply in the case of the 52 sites still unlet.

Resolution.—The forms are approved.

Read again Trustees' Resolution, dated 10th April 1894.—Read again para. 10 of the Port Officer's letter of 9th March 1894, recommending that, as there is now no officer of the Royal Indian Marine in the post of the Assistant Port Officer, advantage be taken of the opportunity of making a trial of his proposal for carrying on the work of the office without an assistant by distributing the duties between the Harbour Master, the Assistant Conservator, and Head Clerk, granting them the following allowances for extra work, amounting to Rs. 180, and saving the pay of the Assistant :—Allowances to be granted, Harbour Master Rs. 100, Assistant Conservator Rs. 50, Head Clerk Rs. 30,—Rs. 180.

Resolution.—The proposal in para. 10 of the Port Officer's report should now be approved, and the allowances recommended in para 11 are sanctioned against the saving to be effected. The Harbour Master will be styled Acting Assistant Port Officer, but will receive allowances as above determined and the duties will be distributed as recommended. The Assistant Conservator being now absent on privilege leave, the Port Officer should, if necessary, under these orders, recommend an acting appointment to fill that vacancy.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th April 1894, reporting that the lessee of 150 5-9 square yards of land on the Timber Bazaar, R. R. No. 475, has written asking to be relieved of his leasehold as he is ruined in business, that he has paid the municipal taxes up to 30th September 1893, and removed his shed and has since disappeared from Bombay ; and recommending that the land be re-entered upon and that the bills for rent due

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage was held last evening, at St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Road, Mr. Henry Conder presiding. The chairman opened the proceedings by calling upon Mr. L. J. Robertson, the honorary secretary, to read the report of the past year, from which the following extracts are taken :—

The number of children on the roll at the close of the year was 35 boys and 29 girls. During the year 16 children were admitted (11 boys and 5 girls) and 12 (7 boys and 5 girls) were withdrawn. Of the boys withdrawn, one was sent to England by his parents, the others went to their parents or friends. Of the girls, one went out as a nurse, and the others to their parents or friends. The committee are again able to call attention to a particularly favourable report of the Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles. The following passages are taken from his notes of inspection :—"My general opinion is that the efficiency of the school has been well maintained. I am of opinion that distinct progress in efficiency has taken place since I saw the school, three years ago, and that its present condition reflects credit on the teaching staff, and should be a matter for satisfaction to the committee of management. The children are orderly and honest under examination, bright and pleasant in their manner, and full of zeal in their school work. All this points to good management and efficient supervision, and I think that there is every reason to consider that, under Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the children are receiving a sound, moral, and physical training. There was no failure in any subject, and the knowledge displayed in most subjects was the result of careful and intelligent teaching. I would especially notice the singing of the whole school, which is of a very high class of excellence and considerably above that usual displayed in schools of this class. Finally, I inspected the buildings and out-houses, and was fully satisfied with all I saw. The children are trained in household work, and only one *dersi* is employed to assist in the of clothes, the girls doing the rest." The school was examined in Scripture by the Rev. R. M. Gray, whose report concludes :—"Generally as the result of the examination I should say that the committee may be quite satisfied that this important branch of the children's training is carefully attended to." The committee have the pleasing duty of recording that the large balance at debit of the Society's current account at the opening of the year has been entirely cleared, and a balance of nearly Rs. 2,000 appears at credit, with which to begin a new year. The committee tender their hearty thanks to all contributors who have aided in bringing about this gratifying state of the finances. The children were taken as usual during the hot weather to Matheran. The committee desire to record their cordial thanks to the committee of amusement, composed of Messrs. James Douglas, R. A. Laud, A. Stewart, G. R. Lowndes, Colonel Bythell, Rev. T. H. Greig, Captain Gordon, and Dr. Barry, owing to whose exertions the pleasure of the children's visit was much increased. Special thanks are due to Dr. Barry for his kindness personally, and as president of the amusement committee. There has been no special sickness amongst the children during the year. The committee have to thank the medical officers for their kindly advice and visits, and Dr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir, who resides in the vicinity of the school, for his help in casual cases of illness. The committee desire to record their hearty thanks to Lady Harris for the afternoon's entertainment which her Excellency so kindly gave to the children. They also thank many other friends for entertainments and gifts of various kinds. All these attentions have been a source of much pleasure to the children. The extensive repairs to the school buildings, which the committee alluded to in their last report as being absolutely necessary, were carried out during the year. The committee considered it best when taking the matter in hand that it should be done thoroughly. Mr. McKenzie kindly undertook the supervision of the work, and it is due to him that the repairs have been so efficiently and economically carried out. A bazaar to liquidate the cost of repairs and reduce the Society's overdraft was held in the Town Hall in December. This proved remunerative beyond all anticipations, and it is mainly as a result of it that the funds are in their present satisfactory state. The net sum realised up to the end of the year was Rs. 10,705, and there is still a balance of work being gradually sold. To all who by their donations and contributions, and specially to those who by their work, assisted in carrying this undertaking to such a successful issue, the committee desire to tender their sincere thanks. The annual concert in aid of the Society's Funds was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 8th of March, 1894, in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. The Concert was most successful, and resulted in a gratifying addition to the resources of the Society. Special thanks are due to Mrs. Macbeth who kindly undertook much of the onerous work of arranging for the Concert. When submitting their last report, the committee felt that there was ground for an anxiety as to their ability to raise the funds necessary to pay for the repairs to the school. The result has, however, shown the firm hold the Society has upon the sympathies of the public. Friends came forward with offers of help of all kinds, and consequently, in spite of the very heavy expenses incurred during the year, the Society is in a better financial position now than it has been for some time past. This is a cause of much gratification and encouragement to the committee and to the Superintendent and Mrs. Anderson, to whom and to the rest of the Orphanage staff, the best thanks of the committee are due, for the manner in which they have carried out their respective duties.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report observed that there was not much to be said except about the bazaars held for the benefit of the institution. Their thanks were due to Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Inglis and other friends who helped them in the heavy work. If was through the efforts of Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. Gray and other ladies who took part in the bazaars that they were so successful. The meeting tendered them hearty thanks for the work they had done and to put them in a good financial position. The success of the Orphanage during the past year was due to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson's kind exertions, and thanks were also due to them for the good work done by them for the benefit of the children of the orphanage.

The report having been adopted the following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers and members of the committee for the ensuing year :—

Mr. H. Conder, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Chairman, Mr. Jas. McN. Campbell, Deputy-Chairman ; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel James Arnott, M.D., European General Hospital ; Mr. J. W. Brown, Messrs. Charles MacDonald and Co. ; Mr. E. W. Campbell, Exchange Broker ; Mr. H. Chalmers, National Bank of India, Ld. ; Mr. D. Carmichael, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. ; Mr. James Douglas, Exchange Broker ; Mr. J. M. Drennan, Produce Broker ; Mr. A. F. Fergusson, Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co ; Mr. D. E. Gosting, Architect ; Rev. R. M. Gray, Marine Lines ; Mr. D. M. Inglis, Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. ; Mr. J. P. Inverarity, High Court ; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, High Court ; Mr. A. Leslie, Messrs. Graves, Cotton and Co. ; Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Fort ; Dr. D. Macdonald, Professor of Biology, Elphinstone College ; the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, B. D., Free Church Mission House ; Dr. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., Malabar Hill ; Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Secretariat ; Mr. J. Marshall, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce ; Mr. McKenzie, Byculla Saw Mills ; Mr. Alex. Mitchell, Bombay Mint, Mr. A. Murray, Bank of Bombay, Mr. R. W. Playfair, National Bank of India, Limited, Captain Potts, B. I. S. N. Co., Mr. L. J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Mr. A. F. Simpson, Imperial Bank of Persia, Dr. Sidney Smith, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Secretariat, Mr. J. Stiven, Manager, Chartered Bank, Fort ; Mr. J. R. Symington, Atlas Assurance Co. ; Surgeon-General P. S. Turnbull, M.D. ; Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Mr. G. J. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Mair, Mr. A. Taylor ; Rev. B. Watson ; and Mr. D. S. K. Greig, Mr. W. C. Keith, Honorary Treasurer : Mr. L. J. Robertson, High Court, Honorary Secretary.

A vote of thanks to the retiring committee having been accorded, the usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LONDON children appear to be suffering severely from measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. In the past five weeks the deaths from measles have steadily increased, until last week they numbered 138, or 83 more than the average for the same week in the last ten years. All these deaths, with the exception of twelve, were of children under five years of age, and none of the twelve had reached twenty years of age. All twenty-three deaths from scarlet fever last week, with two exceptions, were of juveniles, fifteen of them being under five. There is much the same to be said of diphtheria. The fatal cases numbered 57, or nearly three times the average for the week, and all, with three exceptions, were of persons under twenty. Happily both scarlet fever and diphtheria have in recent weeks been abating in violence. As to measles, the malady has been prevalent chiefly in the eastern and southern districts of London.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NEW NOVEL.

THE literary sensation of the week in London is Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "Marcella." The interest of the story centres round the relations of Marcella Boyce and Aldous Raeburn, the heir to a peerage and 30,000*l.* a year. The father of Mrs. Ward's heroine, a younger son, had made brilliant beginnings, but ruined his career early by company promoting and shady financial transactions, which even led him to prison for three months. Then he tried to retrieve his fortunes at a gambling club, and made himself conspicuous with a chorus girl. Marcella, the only child of his marriage, passes her early days at a cheap school. Later on she goes to a lady who received girl students working at South Kensington. Here she made the acquaintance of a fellow-student—a girl—and her two brothers. They were members of a rising Socialist society, and spent their evenings almost entirely on various forms of social effort and Socialist propaganda. They seemed to Marcella's young eyes absolutely sincere and quite unworldly. They lived as workmen, and both the luxuries and the charities of the rich were equally odious to them. That there could be any "right" in private property or private wealth had become incredible to them ; their minds were full of lurid images or resentments drawn from the existing state of London. . . . She went with them to Socialist lectures, or to the public evenings of the Venturist Society, to which the brothers belonged. Edie, the sister, assaulted the imagination of her friend, made her read the books of a certain eminent poet and artist, once the poet of love and dreamland, "the idle singer of an empty day," now seer and prophet, the herald of an age to come, in which none shall possess though all shall enjoy. The brothers, more ambitious, attacked her though the reason, brought her popular translations and selections from Marx and Lassalle, together with each Venturist pamphlet and essay as it appeared : they flattered her with technical talk, they were full of the importance of women to the new doctrine and the new era.

With this training, with the burning desire to regenerate the world and put it on a Socialistic basis, and with overweening confidence in herself, she is suddenly transplanted to Brookshire. Her father has succeeded, through the death of his elder brother and his son, to the family estates, and at twenty-one Marcella finds herself "the only daughter and child of Mr. Boyce, of Mellor Park, inheritress of one of the most ancient names in Midland England." Marcella throws herself heart and soul into the interests of the poor, and for them her sympathies, her kindness, her powers of self-sacrifice are infinite.

In London the agricultural labourer, of whom she had heard much, had been to her as a pawn in a game of discussion ; here he was in the flesh, and she was called upon to live with him and not only to talk about him.

Here, co, for the first time, she was brought face to face with the agricultural world as it is. . . Men of sixty and upwards, grey and furrowed, like the chalk soil into which they had grown their lives, not old as age goes, but already the refuse of their generation, and paid for at the rate of refuse, with no prospect but the workhouse if the grave should be delayed. . . She went in and out of their cottages in flat horror and amazement at them and there lives and surroundings, alternately pleased and repelled by their oringing, now enjoying her position among them with the natural aristocratic instinct of women, now grinding her teeth over her father's and uncle's behaviour. Her Socialist ideas take full possession of her. She preaches the most dangerous doctrines, and unwittingly does her best to sow discontent and dissension.

"Oh, Mr. Patten," she says to an old man of eighty who is in the almshouse, "people cannot go on like this always. Some day, whenever the people choose—for they have got the power now they have got the vote—there will be land for everybody, and in every village there will be a Council to manage things, and the labourer will count for just as much as the squire and the parson, and he will be better educated and better fed, and care for many things he does not care for now. But all the same, if he wants sport and shooting, it will be there for him to get. For everybody will have a chance and a turn, and there will be no bitterness between classes, and no hopeless pining and misery as there is now."

The old man doesn't think much of it, and tells her so plainly.

"Them as likes, miss, may believe as how things are going to happen that way, but yer won't ketch me! Them as have got 'all *keep*"—he hit his stick sharple on the floor—"an' them as 'aven't got 'all 'ave to go without an' *lump* it—as long as you're alive, miss, you mark my words."

In fact, no one takes her seriously except herself. She is the "young lady" of the place, very kind and sympathetic, though somewhat of a bother with her frequent intrusions, "and talking like a book." She worries her father about the improvement of his property, and refuses to see that lack of money as well as apathy have a good deal to do with his refusals. In the midst of all this Aldous Raeburn falls in love with her. He is the grandson and heir to his grandfather, Lord Maxwell, who has thirty thousand a year and is owner of The Court, the most important place in the country. He is a man of thirty, cultivated and thoughtful, a Liberal-Conservative of the best type, a man of wide sympathies and much reading. His quiet manner somewhat misleads her. She imagines that he knows much less than herself. Her enthusiasm interests him, and her beauty and intelligence fascinate him. He overcomes all difficulties, induces his people, who, like the rest of the county, had held aloof from Mr. Boyce, to call, and tells his grandfather, a delightful old gentleman and Tory of the courtly school, of his desire to marry Marcella if she will have him. Lord Maxwell behaves with the generosity and distinction that characterise everything that he does, though Marcella's conduct on her introduction to him (at luncheon at The Court) is insufferable, and only her charm of manner and her beauty prevent her insolence from giving offence to everybody. "She plunged into history, attacked the land-owning class, spoke of the Statute of Labourers, the Law of Settlement, the new Poor Law, and other great matters, all in the same quick flow of glancing, picturesque speech, and all with the same utter oblivion . . . of the manners and modesty proper to a young girl in a strange house." Lord Maxwell, whose temper and rule had made the prosperity of the whole country-side nearly forty years, looked at his grandson with twinkling eyes, though he winced at last under some of her phrases, in spite of his courteous *savoir faire*.

"I see," he tells her, "you are of the same opinion as a good man whose book I took up yesterday. The landlords of England have always shown a mean and malignant passion for profiting by the miseries of others. Well, Aldous, my boy, we are judged, you and I—no help for it!"

Even then she is not abashed, but continues to air her youthful opinions before Aldous, whom she underrates, and Lord Maxwell, who was a distinguished member of a former Government and Home Secretary for two years :—

"Once let it come to any real attack on property," said Lord Maxwell, drily, "and you will see where all these Socialist theories will be. And, of course, it will not be we—not the landowners or the capitalists—who will put it down ; it will be the hundreds and thousands of people who have something to lose—a few pounds in a joint-stock mill, a house of their own built through a co-operative store, an acre or two of land stocked by their own savings—it is they, I am afraid, who will put Miss Boyce's friends down, so far as they represent any real attack on property, and brutally, too, I fear, if need be."

"I dare say," exclaimed Marcella, her colour rising again. "I never can see how we Socialis's are to succeed. But how can anyone *rejoice* in it? How can anyone *wish* that the present state of things should go on? Oh! the horrors one sees in London. And down here the cottages, and the starvation wages, and the ridiculous worship of game, and then, of course, the poaching."

Thus it is, says the *Standard*, that we find out that the story is a means to an end, but the means are so excellently used, and the character-drawing of the whole so good, that we can almost forgive it for having a purpose, especially as that purpose steers clear of the metaphysical bias of "Robert Elsmere" and the sort of incident that made the reader of "David Grieve" smile at the feminine idea of "life" as it is lived in France. The most amusing, and perhaps the most instructive, portions of the book are the descriptions of Socialism as it is talked in polite society, and what it means.

"Do you mean to say," asked Marcella of Wharton, the well-born, well-to-do member of the Venturist Society, "that you have given up the luxuries and opportunities of your class?"

He shifted his position a little.

"That is a different matter," he said, after a moment. "We Socialists are all agreed, I think, that no man can be a Socialist by himself. Luxuries, for the present, are something personal, individual. It is only a man's 'public form' that matters. And there, as I said before, I have no gift. I have not a relation or an old friend in the world that has not turned his back upon me, as you might see for yourself yesterday. My class has renounced me already—which, after all, is a weakness."

"So you pity yourself?" she said.

"By no means. We all choose the part in life that amuses us—that brings us most thrill. I get most thrill out of throwing myself into the workmen's war—much more than I could ever get, you will admit, out of dancing attendance on my very respectable cousins. My mother taught me to see everything dramatically. We have no drama in England at the present moment worth a cent, so I amuse myself with this great tragi-comedy of the working-class movement. It stirs, pricks, interests me from morning till night. I feel the great rough elemental passions in it, and it delights me to know that every day brings us nearer to some great outburst—to scenes and struggles, at any rate, that will make us all look alive. I am like a child with the best of its cake to come, but with plenty in hand already."

Marcella accepts Aldous Raeburn, not because she is in love with him, though she has both affection and respect for him, but because she sees clearly the advantages to herself and the causes she wishes to advocate of being the wife of future Peer with thirty thousand a year. She barely conceals her reasons from him, and tells him frankly that he must not expect agreement on public questions from her any more than she will exact it from him. To this he consents, and keeps his side of the contract, leaving her free to think and speak, and almost to do, as she pleases. Jim Hurd, who is employed on the Maxwell estates, and therefore has not the starvation excuse, joins a gang of poachers and is caught on Lord Maxwell's ground with a bag of pheasants, by Westall, a keeper, with whom he has had a life-long quarrel. There is an attack, and Hurd shoots Westall through the head. A boy of seventeen is beaten to death at the time. Marcella's sympathies go entirely with the murderer and his family, in whom she has taken a great interest. She barely considers the murdered and their families at all, and when Hurd is tried and condemned, she is frantic. She starts, or, rather, Wharton (with she has become much too intimate) starts a petition for a reprieve, and she uses all her eloquence to induce Lord Maxwell and his grandson to sign it. Lord Maxwell refuses.

"You have spoken," he tells her, "with great feeling, most nobly—most well—like a good woman, with a true, compassionate heart. But all these things you have said are not new to me, my dear child. Aldous warned me of this position—he has pressed upon me, still more I am sure upon himself, all that he conceived to be your view of the case—the view of those who are now moving in the matter. But with the best will in the word I cannot, and I believe that he cannot—though he must speak for himself—I cannot take that view. In my belief, Hurd's act was murder, and deserves the penalty of murder. I have paid some attention these things. I was a practising barrister in my youth, and later I was for two years Home Secretary. I will explain to my grounds very shortly."

And, bending forward, he gave the reasons for his judgment of the case as carefully and as lucidly as though he were stating them to a fellow expert and not to an agitated girl of twenty-one. Both in words and manner there was an implied tribute, not only to Marcella, but perhaps to that altered position of the woman in our moving world which affects so many things and persons in unexpected ways. It is a crushing blow to her. She visits the murderer in prison, promises to look after his wife and little girls, and to see that his little son, who is dying from consumption is not buried by the parish.

LADY VOLUNTEERS DISCUSS THEIR COSTUME.

A MEETING in connection with the proposed Women's Volunteer Medical Staff Corps was held at the Ideal club in Tottenham-court-road on Saturday (March 31) Mrs. K. E. Heatherley occupying the chair. She altogether scouted the idea that the members were at all anxious to leave the country in war time, the first principal of Volunteers being, she said, to guard their homes. The number of nurses in the large London hospitals being double the number of attendants allowed the wounded on the field of battle, conclusively proved the want of an organisation such as they were starting. The active exercise in connection with the drill necessary would no doubt improve the health, and perhaps the tempers, of the women so engaged. A discussion as to the most suitable costume for the corps produced a reintroduction of the rational dress question, Miss Stokes, the secretary, and Dr. Alice Vickery both contending that the work to be done properly could not be done by women hampered with skirts. Dr. Alice Vickery had described a costume worn by some children at a French orphanage. The costume consisted of a species of combination garment, over which was placed a short skirt reaching well above the knee, and fastened only by a single button behind. This skirt could be discarded at will on entering a gymnasium or other place of recreation, and was really only worn for the benefit of male mankind. The costume most in favour, however, was a tunic and knicker bocker, one to be decorated with braid, &c., in imitation of the military. Major W. E. Eldon Serjeant, the Liberal candidate for East St. Pancras, advocated the ladies present joining the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which has a department for nurses very similar to the scheme advocated by the promoters of the one under discussion. He pointed out the hardships they would have to undergo and under which even strong men broke down if they carried out their project ; besides which they could entertain no hope of a Government grant. This proposal was rejected by the chairman on behalf of the members and a discussion by some of the lady members as to whether they would be taught to shoot or not ended the proceedings.

ANOTHER PARIS RESTAURANT ATTACKED.

ANOTHER "dynamite outrage" was on Wednesday, April 4, perpetrated at the Restaurant Foyot, Paris, situated at the corner of the Rue de Tournon and the Rue Vangirard, and immediately opposite the entrance to the Senate. The explosion took place at about half-past nine p.m. Foyot's is a well-known restaurant, and is much frequented by members of the Upper House during the session. As Parliament was not sitting, and most of the senators were away in the country, there was not the usual clientele. The explosion resulted in serious injury to two persons—a lady and gentleman—who were dining in the establishment, while less severe hurt were occasioned to three others.

The bomb was thrown through a window from the street, and shattered an enormous quantity of glass, crockeryware, and woodwork in the establishment. Nearly all the windows were damaged, and the streets were strewn with large fragments of the broken glass. Many front windows in the Senate were affected by the explosion, the force of which was sufficient to break two immense plate-glass windows in the shop of a publican at the corner of the Rue de Conde, opposite Foyot's, and separated, from that restaurant by the wide street.

In spite of the excitement caused in the district, it was curious to note that in a concert hall in the Rue de Tournon, not far from Foyot's, instrumental music was continued before a numerous audience, who did not seem to mind what had occurred within a few yards of them.

Three Anarchists who had been in custody were released next day, and the fact that this outrage should have been committed a few hours after they had been set at liberty is noted as a strange coincidence—the more so as it might have been imagined that the fairness evinced by the authorities, and the prospect that more members of the party might soon be liberated, might have been sufficient to deter the dynamiters from another deed of "vengeance." This bomb, however, was hurled—as others before it—without the slightest hint or challenge, and it is a strange fact that these outrages are usually perpetrated at the very moment when public opinion is becoming in some measure reassured.

One of the sufferers by the explosion appears to have been up-to-date an Anarchist poet. He is now said to have declared that he no longer has Anarchical sympathies.

LORD SPENCER has received the gratifying intelligence that on the last day of the financial year, all the first-class battleships provided for under the Naval Defence Act had been completed. To this end the Administration have been diligently striving for the past eighteen months.

A LETTER from a member of the Salisbury Horse (quoted by "The Guardian"), referring to the extent to which the Church was represented during the Matabele campaign, describes an act of personal bravery on the part of the Bishop of Mashonaland. The correspondent writes—"At our first battle at the Shangani one of our native picquet was so badly wounded that he appeared unable to rise further than on to his knees. It was not until after a pause in the attack and a lull in the firing that we discovered the poor fellow's plight. On two sides and in rear of him were thick bushes, which we knew to be full of the enemy. In vain we called to him to do his best to reach the laager, when, in a twinkling, as it were, we saw the Bishop making for him. To every one's surprise, not a shot was fired by the enemy while the Bishop picked him up and conveyed him safely to the laager."

A NOVELIST'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

MR. DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY appeared at Bow-street police-court, on Tuesday (April 3) to answer the adjourned summons charging him with neglecting to maintain his wife. Defendant, who seemed unwell, carried one arm in a sling. He explained that he had met with a somewhat serious accident. Mr. Vaughan thereupon told him to take a seat at the solicitors' table.

The summons was supported by Mr. Yelverton, who commenced to open his case by reminding the magistrate that the hearing had been adjourned to enable Mr. Murray to come to some arrangement with his wife. Unfortunately the overtures made in the interval by Mrs. Murray's solicitor had not been responded to by her husband. It was a pity that defendant was not provided with professional assistance.

Defendant : I do not want professional assistance.

Mr. Yelverton was proceeding to explain when and how defendant was married to the complainant when the former said the marriage was not in dispute. The only question in dispute was how much he ought to pay, and he would take the ruling of the Court on that point.

Mr. Yelverton : I shall show you that Mrs. Murray is in need of maintenance.

Defendant : I stand here in defence of my life and honour—in defence of everything worth living for.

Mr. Yelverton : I want to open most tragic details.

Mr. Vaughan : You had better put your client into the box.

Mr. Yelverton : I must explain the facts. The defendant deserted his wife in a most shameful manner, and knowing what I do I have no hesitation in saying that his conduct was scandalous.

Defendant : After that declaration I must not attempt to hide anything. The case must proceed.

Mr. Yelverton went on to say that the parties were married in 1880, and lived together until 1886. Defendant then took up with a Mrs. Peel and cohabited with her until two years ago, when he went to live with a Miss Alice Dudley. He was still living with Miss Dudley, who had borne the defendant one child and another was shortly expected. In the meantime Mrs. Murray had supported herself in the most discreet way. For a long time she had been working as a machinist in the City at a salary of 10s. or 12s. a week. That being so he did not wonder that Mr. Murray, a successful novelist, wanted to stifle this inquiry. His wife had been on the verge of starvation, and his only proposal was 1*l.* a week.

Mrs. Alice Lydia Mary Murray was then called. She stated that before her marriage her name was West. She came to know the defendant through living in the same street at Barnsbury. She married him in 1880 and lived with him until 1886. In that year he went to Clifton. He admitted that on several occasions he had been intimate with a woman named Nana Peel, and on going to his desk one day she found corroborative evidence. Defendant left her in 1887.

Mr. Yelverton was proceeding to question complainant as to another lady said to have been mentioned by the defendant, when Mr. Vaughan interrupted and said it did not matter at all.

Complainant (continuing) said she had not lived with the defendant since 1887. At intervals he had sent her small sums, which did not average 1*l.* a week, and in order to maintain herself and son she had to work a sewing machine. Her earning from this source ranged from 5s. to 12s. a week.

Mr. Yelverton : Is the defendant the author of a number of novels, including "A Life's Atonement" and "A Model Father"?

Mr. Vaughan : It is not necessary to go into that.

Complainant bore out counsel's statement as to defendant living at Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, with Miss Alice Dudley. There was one child, and another was expected.

Defendant said he wished to make a sworn statement.

Mr. Vaughan said he could not understand why no arrangement had been arrived at, the summons having been adjourned for that purpose.

Defendant : Because the arrangement proposed was preposterous, and I could not accede to it.

Mr. Vaughan : What was it?—Defendant : 300*l.* a year. I can no more pay 300*l.* a year than I could three millions.

Mr. Yelverton : I am instructed that his income is 1,500*l.* a year.—Defendant : I would it were.

Mr. Yelverton : We would accept any reasonable offer.

Mr. Vaughan : £300 a year seems excessive. I shall require evidence to show that he is prepared to pay such an amount. I think this summons must be adjourned for proof as to his income.

Mr. Yelverton : Will you suggest that he should employ a solicitor? He is very self-opinionated, I am sorry to say.

Mr. Vaughan (to defendant) : Deal with the matter in a reasonable way, and make such an offer as they ought to accept.

Defendant : I have made such an offer. It was arranged that I should pay 1*l.* a week, and then I get this summons. Particulars of the proceedings against me have been flashed to Australia and America, and they have appeared in every London and provincial paper. If I allow the matter to remain as it is at present I am denounced as a man of infamous character, a man of infamous life, I must traverse these statements.

Defendant handed up a copy of a communication sent to some of the papers, and Mr. Vughan said such a thing ought not to have been sent round.

In reply to defendant, Mrs. Murray stated that for six months she was in an asylum at Clifton, the object being to cure her of a habit she had acquired of taking opiates and alcohol.

Mr. Vaughan : Were you cured?

Complainant : I would not stay there because they told me my husband was going about with another woman.

Defendant : That is a dipsomaniac's dream.

Complainant said when she left the asylum defendant sent her to an hotel in Antwerp, and she did not think that was a right thing for him to do. When she came back to London to meet her husband she was surprised to find a letter telling her that they had better not meet. She knew nothing about the defendant having left money in the hands of an agent for her support.

Re-examined, she said that on one occasion defendant quarrelled with 'Nana,' and attempted to commit suicide.

Defendant was then sworn, and said he lived at Scarsdale-villas, Kensington. He lived happily with his wife for three or for years. He then found that she drank, and terrible scenes took place. For some time they lived at Twickenham. There his wife got worse and worse, and the scenes between them more and more distressing. On one occasion he found a store of brandy in a receptacle he would not describe unless compelled to do so. Finally his wife attempted suicide. After that she went to London, and the police took part in the search for her. Then he sent her to an asylum at Clifton. At the expiration of six months the doctor there wrote to say that she was making a "hell" of the place. He (the doctor) regarded the case as hopeless. He advised witness to keep her "at the end of a piece of string"—to send her to a place where she would have the opportunity of drinking, but where she could be watched carefully. Prior to this witness had nursed a young artist named Avory during a fatal illness in London. The poor young fellow died in his arms, and his parents, who kept an hotel at Antwerp, were very grateful to witness for what he had done. When the complainant left the asylum it occurred to him that this hotel in Antwerp would be an excellent place for her to go to. He accordingly communicated with Mr. and Mrs. Avory, and the letter came over to London, and, with the greatest care and solicitude, took the complainant back with her to Antwerp. One night after her return from Antwerp he found her in a dreadful state of intoxication, and determined to leave her, and he left in the hands of an agent sufficient money for her support.

Mr. Vaughan : What is your income?

Defendant replied that he had been bankrupt. He had had a dreadful attack of influenza, which had caused him to miss his market for one year. He had produced a play by which he had lost money, and had been obliged to receive assistance from his friends.

Mr. Yelverton : Was your income ever 1,500*l.* a year?—Witness : Yes ; for one year.

Do you pay 3*l.* a week rent for your house?—Yes.

Do you live with a Miss Dudley?—Yes ; she takes my name, and lives as Mrs. Christie Murray.

And you have a child there?—I thank Heaven I have.

Have you written between 20 and 30 novels?—I have.

Who are the friends who have assisted you?—I shall not answer that question unless compelled.

Mr. Vaughan : I shall not order you to do so.

Mr. Yelverton : Did you hope that your wife would drink herself to death?

Witness : Permit me to say that that question is unworthy of your office.

Mr. Vaughan : He has given an explanation as to how he came to take his wife to the Antwerp hotel, and it seems quite reasonable.

Mr. Yelverton : Had you immoral relations with Mrs. Peel?—Witness : I never knew such a person in my life.

Mr. Yelverton : Did you never live with a woman at Clifton?—Witness : Never.

Mr. Yelverton : Do you say that until 1888 you never had relations with any woman but your wife?

Defendant (excitedly) : I retaliate that question on yourself. I know I am liable to a prosecution for perjury if I do not speak the truth, and I tell you I know no such woman.

Mr. Yelverton : Did you not confess to your wife that you had had immoral relations with another woman?—Witness (earnestly) : That is absolutely without the shadow of a foundation.

Mr. Vaughan eventually adjourned the case, and strongly advised the defendant to come to some arrangement.

MRS. GORDON BAILLIE.

ANNIE Frost, otherwise known as Mrs. Gordon Baillie, was again brought up at Marylebone police-court on Monday, (April 2) charged with having stolen and carried away pictures of the value of 10*l.* 17s. belonging to Mr. William Joyner, picture dealer, of Old Broad-street, also with having obtained books, jewellery, &c., to the value of 33*l.* 16s. 3d., the property of Messrs. Burns and Oates (Limited), of Orchard-street, Portman-square.—Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, prosecuted for Messrs. Burns and Oates ; and Mr. Osborn, solicitor, defended.—Mr. Woodhead, the managing director of Messrs. Burns and Oates, was recalled. In reply to Mr. Osborn he said he would swear that he had no recollection of having seen the prisoner prior to Nov. 7 last year. One transaction only took place last July. The false presence, he alleged, was that she gave the address Culver lodge, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, and Talbot-road, Bayswater.—Mr. Osborn : Are those statements false?—Witness : No. Culver lodge is not her house nor her address.—Mr. Osborn : What do you mean? Be careful, sir.—Mr. Plowden : You have just now led me to understand you believed the statements to be true.—Witness : The house does not belong to her.—Mr. Palmer : And she has not resided there, but has simply been there on a visit.—The Prisoner : I have been there for two years.—Cross-examination continued : The false pretence was that she gave an address at Culver lodge, which was not her property.—Mr. Osborn : When did you first come to the conclusion that you had been defrauded, as you allege?—Witness : On reading in the paper that a person by the name of Annie Frost was charged with stealing pictures, we made inquiries, and found it was the same lady. We were then able to know it was a case of fraud.—Mr. Plowden : You must not say that.—Cross-examination continued : Up to that time he had not suspected her of dishonesty or of fraud.—Detective-serjeant Fuller, recalled, said that since March 30, he had been to Culver lodge, Isle of Wight, and had ascertained that Lady Cranstoun lived there and had done so for four years. He was told that the prisoner had never lived there, but had called there on a visit. She had never stayed there for a week. The prisoner had been to Culver lodge a great many times during the last two years much against the wish of Lady Cranstoun.—Mr. Palmer : Did you tell Lady Cranstoun that the prisoner had given Culver lodge as her address?—Witness : I did, and she was very much enraged at it. She said, "The house is mine. I bought it four years ago. Mrs. Frost has no right here, but I have allowed her to call. My daughter (the Hon. Miss Pauline Cranstoun) and Mrs. Frost are both inclined to spiritualistic ideas, and I cannot understand my daughter. (The prisoner laughed.) I will come to London and give evidence if you like."—Mr. Palmer : Did she say anything about Culver lodge being the prisoner's address?—Witness : She said it was false. She never had anything more with her than she was able to carry in a piece of brown paper.—Mr. Powden : Did you ascertain at Culver lodge the date when the prisoner last saw Lady Cranstoun there?—The last time was three or four days before her arrest, the 17th of last month.—Mr. Plowden : Did you ascertain whether she was there on Nov. 7?—I was unable to find that out. She used to go down there on a Saturday, and she said she was an American authoress——.—Mr. Plowden (interrupting) : You were unable to find out whether she was there on that date?—Yes.—Mr. Palmer urged that the prisoner, in giving the name of Culver lodge, had intended to convey that the property was hers.—The magistrate, however, did not agree with that view. It seemed to him that this was an ordinary credit transaction, and he therefore discharged the prisoner. She would, however, take her trial upon the first charge. Bail was applied for, but refused, the magistrate observing that he could not shut his eyes to the prisoner's antecedents.—The Hon. Miss Cranstoun subsequently had an interview with Mrs. Frost before she was removed to Holloway goal.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A TERRIBLE condition of affairs prevails in South Carolina, where fresh restrictions have recently been brought into force regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

At Darlington, on Friday (March 30) 18 constables who were seeking to enforce the new liquor laws came into conflict with the people. Revolvers were used on both sides, two citizens and two constables being shot dead. Several by-standers, who had taken no part in the fighting, were wounded. The citizens were rapidly reinforced, and the constables, seeing that they were in danger of being surrounded, fled to the swamps. The feeling against them was so strong that practically the whole of the able-bodied in the town joined in the pursuit.

At daybreak on Saturday morning the Sheriff called out the militia to protect the police, but their numbers were few, and they were powerless.

News of the outbreak rapidly spread throughout the State, and the excitement became intense. The hostile feeling was mainly directed against the Governor, who is held to be responsible for the obnoxious liquor regulations.

The whole trouble arose from the law passed by the State Legislature prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors by any persons other than the State dispensaries. Governor Tillmann was especially active in inforcing this law, and the 18 constables who came into conflict with the people had discovered a house where whiskey was being illicitly sold. It was while resisting the attempts of the police to arrest the persons in the house that the fighting first commenced. The State dispensaries, besides selling liquors medicinally, also supply all comers under certain restriction, with such liquor as they may require.

A mob took possession of the State dispensary on Saturday, 31st ult. Armed with axes and clubs they burst open the barrels of liquor stored therein, destroyed the entire stock, and then attempted to blow up the dispensary buildings with gun-powder.

Owing to the arrival of the militia the watch kept on the swamp in which the constables took refuge from their pursuers was relaxed, and nine of the hunted officers on Monday succeeded in reaching places of safety.

Governor Tillmann on Tuesday morning (April 3) had all the militia drawn up outside the State house, Columbia, and these were joined by a large body of extreme temperance reformers and personal followers of the Governor. Mr. Tillmann then came out and, standing on the steps of the building, he declared that come what might, he was resolved to compel respect for the law of South Carolina, and those who ventured to defy it would do so at their peril. He intended to assume sole control of the police in every town in the State. The police should be compelled to enforce the provisions of the Liquor Dispensary Act or be removed from office. The Governor concluded. I know that there are men present here to-day who intend, if they can, to assassinate me, but no threat shall make me swerve from my duty." Governor Tillmann then entered his carriage and drove off. He had not proceeded far when a "torpedo-cracker" placed on the roadway by some mischievous joker chanced to explode beneath the carriage wheels. The firework exploded with a loud report, which was heard for a considerable distance away, and caused enormous excitement, the belief for the moment being that a bomb had been thrown at the Governor.

A somewhat similar incident occurred on Tuesday morning at Charleston, where the explosion of a "giant fire cracker" gave currency to a rumour that one of the obnoxious liquour dispensaries had been blown up with dynamite. It was subsequently ascertained that this explosion was deliberately planned, and might have led to serious consequences had the authors succeeded in their purpose, which was to draw off the guard from the dispensary and to loot the place in the absence of its defenders. The militiamen, however, stuck to their posts, and the ingenious plot consequently failed.

SOMEONE has been drawing up a list of the commonest names in Germany. From this it appears that Schulze takes the palm, although he is closely followed by Meyer and Lehmann and Neumann come at a respectable distance. The practical inconvenience of having so many people of the same name has been obviated by the Prussian Education Department, who distinguish the bearers as historians distinguish the numerous Louises and Charleses. On its registers there is a Schulze LV., a Meyer XLVII., a Lehmann XIX., and a Neumann XIV. It is said that an ingenious person once obtained a seat in a crowded pit in a Berlin theatre by shouting, "There is a fire at Schulze's house." Instantly all the Schulzes sprang to their feet and made for the door, leaving the theatre half empty.

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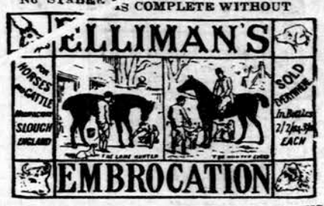

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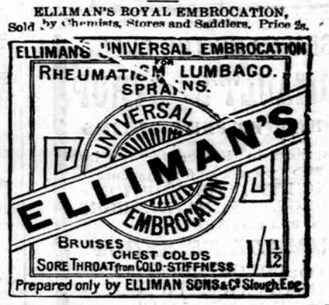

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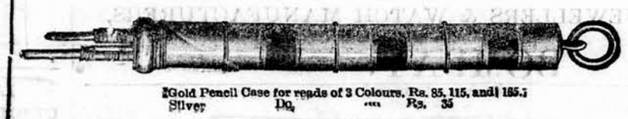
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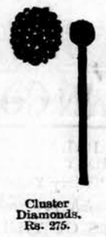
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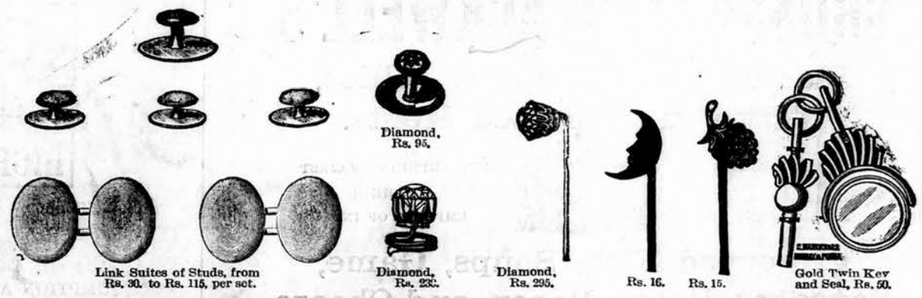
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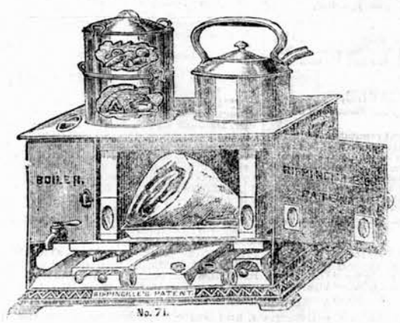

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